

Italy seeks support for conference

ROME (R) — Italy Wednesday asked five North African Arab states for support in calling a Middle East security conference. It made the request as the five — Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia — began a one-day meeting with Italy, France, Spain and Portugal here to discuss cooperation in the Western Mediterranean. Italian Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis said Sunday that he would ask the European Community (EC) to back the joint Spanish-Italian initiative for a security conference if the foreign ministers of the five Arab states supported it. Rome and Madrid last month officially launched the idea of a Middle East version of the 1975 Helsinki conference which endorsed post-war borders in Europe, established common rules on human rights and set East-West tensions in motion. The proposal has won scant support so far, mainly because it clashes with efforts of Italy's Western allies to call an international conference to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. Italian hopes of a major Arab endorsement suffered a setback last weekend when Italy had to postpone a planned meeting of EC and Arab League foreign ministers near Venice.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية عربية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Ex-U.N. official to study helping Jordan

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A former senior U.N. official has been sent to Jordan to recommend ways of helping the country overcome serious economic losses resulting from its enforcement of sanctions against Iraq, a U.N. spokesman said on Wednesday. Frenchman Jean Ripert retired from the United Nations in February 1989 after serving as director general for Development and International Economic Cooperation, one of the organization's highest posts. Jordan told the Security Council in August it would suffer annual losses of \$2 billion as a result of implementing U.N. sanctions against Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait. This includes more than \$300 million in oil and oil products it obtained from Iraq at concessionary prices. The Security Council sanctions committee last month recommended that Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar assess the economic effects on Jordan and make recommendations for appropriate remedies. It recommended that, on the basis of the assessment, all states should provide Jordan with urgent technical, financial and other assistance. Ripert, assisted by U.N. officials, will submit a report later this month, the United Nations said.

Volume 15 Number 4518

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11-12, 1990, RABI'U AWWAL 22-23, 1411

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Prince Hassan visits 3rd Royal Armoured Division

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday visited the Third Royal Armoured Division where he met its commander and senior officers. After being briefed on the training process and the division's duties, Prince Hassan toured several formations of the division. Also Wednesday, Prince Hassan opened the Armed Forces Prince Hassan College for the Sciences and attended the graduation ceremony of the third batch from the college. The Prince distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates. Among those attending the ceremony were the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and senior army officers.

U.S. says no troops in Kuwait

WASHINGTON (R) — The state and defence departments denied Wednesday rumours circulating in London stock markets that U.S. troops had moved into Kuwait against Iraqi forces. "Just a rumour, an unfounded rumour," a spokesman with the State Department's Gulf crisis task force told Reuters. A Pentagon spokeswoman said the department had no information on any such developments and had not been aware of the rumour until contacted by news agencies for comment.

Franjeh critical

BEIRUT (R) — Former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh was rushed to hospital Wednesday and was in critical condition, security sources said. They said Franjeh, 80, was flown to Beirut from his summer home in the northern mountain village of Eshdeh and taken to the American University Hospital. The sources had no details of his illness. Franjeh, a Maronite Christian, was president of Lebanon for six years from 1970 until 1976, shortly after the start of the civil war. He enjoys special ties with Syria and is a personal friend of President Hafez Al Assad.

Dumas to visit Gulf

PARIS (R) — French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas is expected to pay a second visit to the Gulf in the next two or three days, his spokesman said Wednesday. Dumas, who visited the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia last week with President Francois Mitterrand, was expected to go to Oman, Qatar and Bahrain.

Palestinians' lawyer wins award

STOCKHOLM (R) — A Polish-born lawyer who defended Palestinians in Israeli courts for more than 20 years was named joint winner of a major Swedish humanitarian award on Wednesday. Felicia Langer will share the \$120,000 cash award from the Right Livelihood Society with African peasant leader Bernard Lede Ouedraogo from Burkina Faso and the Colombian agricultural workers' organisation ATOC. The society has been giving the prizes each year since 1980 during the traditional Nobel Prize award season. Its awards for "practical and exemplary solutions to real problems of today" have become known as "alternative Nobel prizes."

Germany considers Saudi arms request

BONN (R) — The German government is considering a request from Saudi Arabia for weapons because of the Gulf crisis, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. Government sources essentially confirmed a report in the Sueddeutsche Zeitung newspaper that Saudi Arabia had a \$400-million (\$350-million) shopping list for arms. It included 110 Marder-type tanks, 100 transport tanks, 50 Gepard-type anti-aircraft tanks and 50 Puma tanks specially designed for detecting poison gases, the paper said. Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal, who is visiting Bonn, met Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Wednesday and was due to have talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl Thursday.

U.S. and Britain push for compromise U.N. resolution

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The United States and Britain Wednesday pushed for a quick U.N. Security Council vote to condemn Israeli security forces for firing on stone-throwing Palestinian protesters in Jerusalem, killing at least 30 people and wounding hundreds.

"Our hope is that we should be able to take such a proposal, or a proposal like it, to a veto soon," said U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, as the council began private consultations.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), however, continued to press for a harsher denunciation and a Security Council investigative mission to occupied Jerusalem, in a resolution America would veto.

"That's not a resolution we can support in there, you all know that," Pickering said.

A U.S. veto in favour of its ally Israel would drive a wedge between the United States and Arabs who have banded together to isolate Iraq for its Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and other Arab states, including

Kuwait, say Israel's occupation of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is just as offensive as the Iraq invasion of Kuwait.

The Security Council was scheduled to resume private consultations late Wednesday focusing on a compromise British resolution.

The British resolution tones down criticism of Palestinian protesters for stoning Jewish worshippers.

The original U.S. draft marked the first time the United States has sponsored a council resolution condemning the Jewish state.

It criticised Israel for using "excessive" force against Palestinians, but also expressed regret "that innocent worshippers also were attacked," a statement the PLO and its council allies found unacceptable. The British resolution eliminates that reference.

Not since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 has the United States taken such a strong stance against its close ally. Washington normally protects Israel from council criticism and action.

U.S. diplomats privately said they offered the draft resolution as a way of heading off harsher

criticism of Israel, but conceded it marked a shift in policy.

Council members Colombia, Cuba, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Malaysia, Yemen and Zaire have drafted a resolution that would have the Security Council send three members to Jerusalem to investigate the killings.

U.S. diplomats said privately they would veto such a resolution.

Israel has already rejected any Security Council mission as an infringement upon Israeli sovereignty. But it has accepted personal emissaries of the U.N. secretary-general in the past.

The PLO and its supporters believe a council team would be in a far better position to make recommendations that the 15-member body could enforce while the United States despatches a team.

The British compromise draft requests the secretary general to send the mission and report promptly to the council as well as use all "appropriate resources of the United Nations in the region in carrying out the mission."

Israeli Arabs throw stones, burn tyres and block roads

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Angry Israeli Arab youths threw stones, burned tyres and blocked roads Wednesday in a second day of protests at the shooting of at least 30 Palestinians near Islam's third holiest shrine.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestinian sources said troops opened fire with live ammunition wounding a 10-year-old boy in the head during fierce clashes with protesters defying a curfew.

In Jerusalem, a Palestinian activist and a Muslim religious leader were remanded in custody on suspicion of inciting stone-throwing which Israel says led to violence.

Fresh Arab protests against the killings gripped towns inside Israel.

In Nazareth youths stoned police vehicles and tried to set cars alight. Thirty Nazareth youths have been arrested in the last two days.

"It's like a war of the streets,"

What happened in Jerusalem is fragile and we can't control this," said Natur Hammam, a town leader in Kalansuwa village, south of Haifa.

In Galilee, a region dotted with Arab villages, some 6,000 Arabs marched with black flags and huge pictures of the Al Aqsa Mosque.

Nearly a million Palestinians were kept under curfew for a second day in the West Bank and

Iraq vows to 'punish' Israel

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq vowed retribution on Israel for the deaths of at least 30 Palestinians, saying: "This bloody crime will not pass without punishment."

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) Wednesday quoted the warning made in a statement from parliament the previous day which also demanded the United Nations act to implement its resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Iraq has previously threatened to attack Israel and Tuesday President Saddam Hussein, saying Baghdad had a new long-range missile, said Israel was "closer to the abyss."

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Wednesday blamed the United States for Monday's Arab deaths and said the "crime" would not be the last unless Israel was confronted by the international community.

"The black Monday crime is not the first and will not be the last unless the international community confronts the Tel Aviv government and the terrorist flocks oppressing unarmed women, children and old men," said Al Thawra.

"This crime has put the U.N. Security Council to the test of shouldering its responsibilities towards what is happening in occupied Palestine," it added.

It said the killings "again demonstrate America's false claims about honouring international law and human rights."

Washington "holds historic responsibility for all what happened and is happening to the Palestinian people at the hands of the Zionist usurpers," Al Thawra added.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir Wednesday was quoted by a German newspaper as saying that Gulf states will collapse like "houses of cards" if Saddam stays in power.

In an interview with the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper, Shamir was also quoted as saying that the Israelis do not want war, but are prepared to retaliate if attacked by Iraq.

Asked if Israel feared for its existence because of repeated warnings and threats by Iraq, Shamir was quoted as saying: "We continue to fight for our existence."

"Saddam Hussein wants to destroy Israel. But as such, he is not the only one in the Arab World," Shamir was quoted as saying. Shamir was also quoted as warning that Iraq should not underestimate Israel's military strength.

(Continued on page 5)

Jordan to step up armed training for its citizens

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran announced Wednesday that preparations were under way to increase the number and activities of the military training centres and to provide arms for the People's Army in implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives.

The training is being conducted under the supervision of the Armed Forces at training centres at universities, community colleges, and secondary schools so as to provide the chance for training to the largest possible sector of the Jordanian society in all government, the prime minister said at a meeting with a joint committee representing the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

The joint committee, which includes the speakers of the two Houses, called on the prime minister to review with him the current situation in the region and its impact on Jordan as well as precautionary measures being taken at the official and public levels to deal with the consequences and looming dangers,

according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

A spokesman for the joint committee paid tribute to the Jordanian leadership, which had been offering sacrifice in serving the Arab Nation and regaining the usurped rights.

The committee also underlined the need to safeguard national unity which was represented in the cohesion of various factions of the Jordanian people rallied behind the Jordanian leadership, Petra said.

The committee stressed the importance of expanding the People's Army's activities and arming the Jordanian people so as to confront dangers and deal with the Zionist challenge and urged the government to enhance the activities of the civil defence authorities.

Committee spokesmen urged the government to ensure sufficient stores of food supplies, fuel and water and expressed the Jordanian people's readiness to offer sacrifice and to contribute towards bolstering the domestic

front in the face of challenges and threats, Petra said.

The prime minister stressed that cohesion among the people constitutes one of the most important elements for the society's strength.

Many deputies had called in public speeches for arming the people in Jordan to face any eventuality, but the meeting with the prime minister seems to have been prompted by the current situation in the Gulf and Monday's massacre of Palestinians at Haram Al Sharif in Jerusalem.

Several committee members put forth suggestions concerning the People's Army and arming the people, and the prime minister promised to study them and to put into practice those that can be carried out, Petra added.

It said that agreement was reached on holding another meeting next week when the committee members will be briefed on the government's detailed plan in this regard and the steps taken by the government in response to the committee's proposals.



A scene from one of the rallies held in Amman Wednesday (photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Student protests, rallies continue against massacre

By Mariam M. Shabin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Students demonstrations and massive Muslim Brotherhood rallies marked the second day of public reaction to Monday's killing of at least 30 Palestinians and the wounding of hundreds at the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem by Israeli soldiers.

"Palestine — our country forever," read a banner carried by children at one of several Muslim Brotherhood rallies

that took place in the capital Wednesday.

While most of the many small rallies in all parts of the country were led by school-children who were returning home from classes, one Brotherhood rally in a working-class neighbourhood of the capital drew an estimated 10,000 people.

As political groups continued to discuss the organisation of a major rally or event on a national scale, the Brotherhood went ahead and held its rallies. The Brotherhood, political

observers said, was showing reservation about joining pan-Arab and leftist groups in a nation-wide protest against Israeli killings of Palestinians.

While public and religious officials as well as party leaders distributed statements of condemnation Tuesday night and throughout the day Wednesday, the public, in particular schoolchildren and university students, reacted spontaneously in their anger and frustration

(Continued on page 5)

France appeals for world support of Palestinians

PARIS (Agencies) — France appealed to the world Wednesday to support Palestinian aspirations and said it would be "catastrophic" if the U.N. Security Council failed to react firmly to the killings in Jerusalem.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said failure to condemn the killing of at least 30 Palestinians by Israeli police Monday and take steps to protect Palestinians would be proof of Western hypocrisy.

"What happened in Jerusalem... is the result of an absence of a settlement of the Palestinian problem and the maintenance for over 20 years of an occupation which the people of these territories reject," he told the National Assembly in Paris.

"The Palestinian people, like all peoples of the world, aspires to take its destiny into its hands on land it considers its own. There has been no answer from Israel to that aspiration and from the international community no sufficiently effective and determined support."

Dumas said France, one of the five permanent Security Council members, had instructed its delegation in New York to vote for a resolution condemning Israel for violent repression.

France would also back calls for a United Nations mission to the occupied territories.

"Justice demands it be so... peace also," he said.

"It would be catastrophic if the resolution failed, if the Palestinian people were left to believe that, in the Middle East, a double standard operated according to the prevailing circumstances."

The Arab World in general also awaited a clear signal that U.N. resolutions would be implemented without bias, he said.

The withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait does not constitute a precondition for the convening of an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, and such a conference is an "absolute necessity," French presidential spokesman Hubert Vedrine said Tuesday.

President Francois Mitterrand had reaffirmed through his reac-

tion to the "criminal incidents" that had taken place in Jerusalem that such a conference, which he had been calling for since 1984, was now, more than ever, the only possible solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the spokesman said.

"There is no reason for establishing a chronological connection between the Palestinian issue and the Gulf crisis. If the problem happens today, France today says that this underlines the absolute necessity for this international conference," he said.

At the same time the spokesman categorically denied that this position could be interpreted as a French rapprochement, "even the slightest," with the position of the Israeli or Palestinian leaders who say that all the problems of the Near and Middle East should be tackled at the same international conference.

"There is a touching point in time," he said. "We don't suggest now more than before that in a big conference all the subjects

(Continued on page 5)

Arab-Jewish divide deepens after massacre

By Arieh O'Sullivan
The Associated Press

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — In the city's Jewish quarter, a bearded Israeli in a religious skullcap, asks his young daughter, "Are you having a good time. Do you want a popsicle?"

In the neighbouring Muslim quarter black flags fly in sympathy for the Palestinians killed Monday in a clash with police atop the Haram Al Sharif complex.

After the deaths — in the worst violence in Jerusalem since Israel occupied the Arab part of the city 23 years ago — the chasm between Jews and Arabs seems deeper than ever.

A force quietly seemed to prevail in the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem's walled Old City as Jews kept up festivities for the eight-day holiday of Sukkot.

The Arab quarters were virtually empty, shut by a general strike marking the killings and the start of the 35th month in the Palestinian uprising. The iron doors of souvenir shops were bolted closed, and Palestinians on the streets were bitter.

"This is worse than in '67, worse than any other time," said one Palestinian who gave his name as Adam. "There will never be peace now with Jews."

Even the longtime Israeli mayor, Teddy Kollek, who has struggled for decades to "unite" the city and encourage Arab-Jewish coexistence, acknow-

ledged his goal is a long way off. "I still believe it will be all right some day, but it will take generations," he said following Monday's incident.

Monday's violence began with Palestinians hurling rocks at Jews praying at the western wall below.

Israelis are fuming at the audacity of the violation of the western wall, what they see as the last remnant of King Herod's second temple and Judaism's most revered site, during the Sukkot festival.

Palestinians feel they were protecting Islam following reports that Jewish zealots, who want to rebuild the ancient temple where the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa mosques now stand, were marching on the mount. It is Islam's third holiest site after Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia.

An editorial in the daily Yedioth Ahronoth looked at the enmity of Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem and concluded: "The seam that divides the city runs on top of the western wall."

Michael Ben Ari, curator at a museum that is preparing the special religious articles needed for the third temple, said coexistence has been a one-way affair.

"An Arab can walk about freely in Jewish neighbourhoods, but a Jew cannot walk about any East Jerusalem neighbourhood without endangering his life," he said.

When asked if he was sorry so many Palestinians were killed, Ben Ari replied: "The opposite. I'm sorry only a few were killed."

On Tuesday, thousands of Israelis flocked to the western wall, where the stones hurled by Palestinians the day had been swept away. Ultra-orthodox Jews, many in festive silk garb and fur hats for the holiday, were shopping in the Jewish quarter.

Some Israelis had pistols dangling from their hips, and many seemed oblivious to the increased patrols by police wearing flak vests and carrying submachine guns.

Tuesday evening, security forces allowed Muslim officials back into the mount. Police blocked entry of Muslims wanting to pray there for the first time since Israel occupied the surrounding Old City in the 1967 war.

In the tense Arab quarters, isolated groups of tourists shuffled down the quiet stone streets. James and Carol Collier of New York City said they had originally planned to come in September but had postponed the trip because of the Gulf crisis.

"We just decided you don't know which crisis you're going to step in to, so you just go with one," Collier said, adding he was a little nervous.

Freshly scrawled on a nearby wall was the slogan "Death to the Arabs."

Across the street, Palestinian Mazen Aslan carried a stereo to the hostel where he works.

Toppled Kuwaiti regime denounces massacre

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Kuwait's toppled government joined the rest of the Arab World including Iraq in condemning Monday's killing by Israeli police of 30 Palestinians in occupied Jerusalem.

"The Kuwaiti council of ministers followed with extreme concern the news of the horrible crime committed by the Israeli occupation forces against the Palestinians in Jerusalem, leading to the martyrdom and injury of a number among them," said a statement issued by the ousted government's temporary headquarters Tuesday night.

"As the council of ministers denounces and condemns that crime against the innocent Palestinians, it sees that it represents a violation of the sanctity of holy places and represents a blatant provocation and challenge to world public opinion," the statement added.

Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and his government sought refuge in Saudi Arabia after the Iraqi army invaded their country on Aug. 2. Their temporary base is now at the Saudi mountain resort of Taif.

A day earlier, Iraq's ruling Baath Party was one of the first Arab groups to denounce the killings. The Baghdad statement said the crime would lead Arabs to the "liberation of Jerusalem and all other holy places," a clear reference to Saudi Arabia, where U.S.-led military forces have been massing since the Iraqi invasion.

The Arab World is now split into the supporters of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and those with Iraqi sympathies, but condemnation of the Israeli act has been uniform.

Statements of condemnation have been issued by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and other Arab allies of Kuwait including Egypt. Condemnations have also been made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yemen and others.

The 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), umbrella for the world's estimated 1 billion Muslims, also issued a statement from its Jeddah headquarters blasting the "horrible massacre committed by the Zionist occupation" authorities against the sons of the struggling Palestinian peoples in the court of the Al Aqsa Mosque.

A prominent United Arab Emirates (UAE) newspaper editor Wednesday challenged Iraq to carry out its threats to attack Israel.

"Come on... prove to us only once that you can back up your words with deeds," Mohammad Yousuf, editor of the semi-official daily Al Itihad, said in his daily editorial.

"Al Aqsa mosque is calling you. Those whose bodies were raked by Israeli bullets are calling you. Children as well. When will you hear them?" he said.

"The Israelis are not Kuwaitis. Here, they have given you the justification to squash them. What are you waiting for?" said the Al Itihad editorial.

Tuesday's killing in Jerusalem, a foreign ministry announcement said the latest incident showed the necessity that such violent acts should come to an end immediately.

Iran elections largely boycotted, sources say

NICOSIA (AP) — Diplomatic sources in Tehran said the elections for a key constitutional body were largely boycotted by voters Monday.

No surprise results were expected from Monday's vote for the 83-member assembly of experts, which sits for an eight-year term, elects the nation's spiritual leader, and monitors his actions.

Most radical opponents of the so-called pragmatic government of President Hashemi Rafsanjani were prevented from running, after the government and they had failed an exam testing their eligibility.

Nine radicals who were allowed to run alongside 100 pro-government candidates, withdrew their names from the ballots in protest.

The hardliners accuse spiritual leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei of colluding with Rafsanjani to exclude them from the ballots.

The conflict over the balloting has heightened tension between the rival factions and brought the long-running power struggle in Tehran's hierarchy more into the open.

Diplomats speaking by phone from Tehran said the elections went ahead even in districts where there was only a single candidate.

The state-run Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said that preliminary results showed that out of a total population of 3.6 million people in the provinces of Semnan,

Hamedan, Kurdistan, Markazi, and Yazd, only 1.3 million had voted.

An Asian diplomat in Tehran said the results for these provinces were released first because voting had been heaviest there.

He said that "most of the people boycotted the elections along with the radicals."

The voting was conducted amid tight security, after the radicals had threatened to stage protests, the diplomatic sources said.

Security forces were on alert against possible attempts to disrupt the balloting, the sources said, but no trouble was reported.

Diplomats, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that radicals attempted to meet twice last week at Tehran University, apparently to organise protests. But both meetings were broken up by security forces.

An Asian diplomat said that judging by the thin turnout at the polls, "the government's attempt to sideline its opponents have backfired."

He said he believed the angry hardliners had chosen to remain silent at a time when the government was expecting trouble.

But he added that "I am sure they will strike soon, when the government expects it least."

The anti-Western radicals, led by former Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, have been on the defensive since the death of their revolutionary patriarch, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in June 1989.

Newsletter says Waite to be released next week

BEIRUT (AP) — Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite and other British captives now that Iran and Britain agreed to restore diplomatic relations last month after an interruption of 18 months.

Waite, 51, of Styal, Cheshire county, went missing in west Beirut leaving his hotel with a meeting with representatives of hostage-holders Jan. 20, 1987.

No group has claimed his abduction, but former Irish hostage Brian Keenan, freed in August, said he was held with Waite in the same house for a while.

In addition to Waite, the missing Britons are journalist John McCarthy, World War II flier Jack Mann and writer Alec Collett.

McCarthy, 33, was kidnapped April 17, 1986, while driving to Beirut airport to catch a flight to London.

Mann, 76, was kidnapped in west Beirut May 12, 1989.

Collett, a New York-based writer on assignment in Lebanon for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, was kidnapped March 25, 1985.

French delegation in Tehran to boost trade

NICOSIA (AP) — French Minister of Industry Roger Fauroux started an official four-day visit to Iran Wednesday aimed at boosting trade between the two nations, Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported.

The agency had earlier reported Fauroux was due to arrive late Tuesday on a five-day visit. Wednesday's report, monitored in Nicosia, did not explain the delay.

Fauroux is heading a delegation of high-ranking officials from several ministries and directors of a number of large French firms.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

OIC urges U.N. to protect Palestinians

NICOSIA (R) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Wednesday called for U.N. forces to protect Palestinians from what it described as Israel's racist war of annihilation. The 45-member OIC, in a statement carried by the Saudi Press Agency, said it had "followed with deep concern reports of the ugly massacre committed by the Zionist occupation authorities." The Jeddah-based OIC was referring to the killing of at least 30 Palestinians in Jerusalem Monday. It called on the U.N. to "adopt an immediate resolution providing for the dispatch of U.N. forces to protect Palestinians from the racist war of annihilation waged by the Israelis and preserve Islamic holy shrines." Israel's aim "is not only to dominate and occupy Palestinian land but also to change the Arab and Islamic charter of Jerusalem... and settle millions of Jewish emigrants to set up a so-called greater Israel," it added.

Iraq says U.S. warning reflects panic

NICOSIA (R) — Washington's warning to Americans to take care when travelling in the Middle East reflects its panic over involvement in the Gulf, Iraq said. Baghdad Radio, in a Tuesday night commentary, said the advice "clearly reflects the degree of panic and wariness of the United States administration resulting from its invasion of the Arab territories and its defilement of the Arab sanctities." The radio said the warning showed Washington "has realised that the Arab Nation is siding with Iraq and that any war against it is a war against the Arabs." The radio said the State Department advisory sought to portray Arabs and Muslims as ignorant and barbaric, "that do not differentiate an ordinary citizen from an official one." The department Saturday warned Americans to use caution in travelling to the Middle East, South Asia and North Africa and to avoid the West Bank and Gaza Strip because of increased tensions from the Gulf crisis. On Monday it urged Americans to stay away from Arab Jerusalem also.

Kuwaiti troops 'will lead liberation'

Bahrain (R) — Kuwaiti troops will be at the vanguard of their country's liberation from Iraq, its exiled defence minister was quoted Wednesday as saying. "The Kuwaiti forces are now massing in the front with Gulf and Arab troops and will be the first to enter Kuwaiti territory," Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmad Al Sabah told the Bahrain daily Al Ayam. "We have started preparations to regroup our forces and make them ready for liberation day with the help of Gulf, Arab and friendly states," he added.

U.S. satisfied with German efforts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is satisfied with German efforts to reform its export industry to prevent illegal shipments of war materials to Iraq, a State Department official told Congress Tuesday. Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Seitz said Germany has "overhauled and tightened up" its laws covering exports that might be used for the production of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. Seitz told a congressional committee that there are "German footprints" all over equipment that has gone to Iraq in recent years, but companies in other countries also have been involved. Companies in other countries also have assisted Iraq in its production of chemical weapons and other armaments, Seitz said. He declined to identify countries where the companies are based. "This is not exclusively a German problem," he said. More than 20 people working for nine German companies are suspected of helping Iraq obtain chemical weapons and other arms in the years before Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait, a German government prosecutor said Tuesday. Four are in custody for investigation and three have been released on bail or for health reasons, the official said.

Palme urges Iraq to release Swedes

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The widow of slain Prime Minister Olof Palme visited the Iraqi embassy Tuesday and urged President Saddam Hussein to release Swedish citizens held in Iraq. Lisbet Palme was accompanied by relatives of about 80 Swedes who have not been allowed to leave Iraq since Western nations imposed an economic embargo last month. Mrs. Palme delivered a letter to Iraqi Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Sain Hani. "I have been promised that my letter shall be taken to Iraq's highest leadership," she said. "I have agreed to support them (the relatives) because I understand their worry and their sorrow for not having their close ones at home." Mrs. Palme said in Swedish. It was an unusual move by Mrs. Palme, who has shunned publicity since her husband was assassinated Feb. 28, 1986. Olof Palme was an outspoken disarmament advocate and worked for United Nations' efforts to end the war between Iraq and Iran. Palme's killer or killers have not been caught. Speculation about the motive for the murder includes a theory that he was killed by Iranian agents in retaliation for busting illegal arms sales.

U.S. paper says Libya linked to blast

NEW YORK (AP) — Libyan intelligence agents may have had a hand in the 1988 bombing of a Pan Am flight over Scotland, a published report said. Fragments of the detonator from the bomb that destroyed Flight 103 match bomb timers that were seized from two Libyan intelligence agents in Senegal eight months before the Pan Am plane was downed, the New York Times reported Wednesday. The Boeing 747 blew up over the Scottish town of Lockerbie on Dec. 21, 1988, killing all 259 people aboard and 11 on the ground. The Times said American officials involved in the investigation of the Pan Am bombing confirmed the report of a Libyan link following a report earlier this week in the French magazine L'Express. The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said they still believe Iran commissioned the attack on the Pan Am jet en route from London to New York.

Somali president besieged in country armed to hilt

By Rowena Whelan
Reuters

NAIROBI — Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, bracing for expected protests against a new constitution, looks increasingly besieged in his war-torn country.

Police sources in Mogadishu say that army and paramilitary units have been put on alert for protest demonstrations, when parliament approves a new constitution Thursday.

The new constitution would, on paper, permit multi-party elections and guarantee human rights.

But Siad Barre has already postponed multi-party elections which he had originally promised to hold in February and few take his promises of political reform seriously.

Opposition groups, including the rebel Somali National Movement (SNM), reject the new constitution as just one more promise of reform that Siad Barre never intends to fulfil.

"The Somali people have never been consulted on the constitution and we don't recognise it," Suleiman Mohamed Adan, an SNM spokesman, said in a telephone interview from London.

The rebel movement's radio station said last week that SNM fighters had destroyed a government garrison near the northwestern city of Hargeisa and fighting was continuing in the region.

Other rebel groups, notably the United Somali Congress (USC) in the central region, have also stepped up attacks recently in a bid to end Siad



Mohammad Siad Barre, Barre's 21-year rule.

The ageing strongman who abandoned Moscow-style socialism in the late 1970s to forge a new alliance with the United States, came to power in a military coup in 1969.

He has managed to retain power in this poor East African nation of nomadic herdsman by playing one clan of the Somali people off against another in the same way that he has managed to switch alliances with the superpowers.

But a series of bombings in Mogadishu this year brought political violence right to Siad Barre's doorstep, provoking harsh reprisals by the security forces.

Political opponents and human rights activists say that as long as Somalia remains unstable, government talk of free elections and guarantees of human rights will remain hollow.

"It's completely meaningless to talk about multi-party elections or a constitution," said

Rakiya Omaar, director of the human rights group Africa Watch.

"People's real concerns are life and death...the unlimited powers of the police and red berets (presidential guards)," she said by telephone from London.

Last weekend the government delayed a nationwide referendum on the new constitution scheduled for Oct. 31 and multi-party parliamentary elections, due on Feb. 1, saying they would be held within 12 months if conditions permit.

Somali security sources say street protests against the new constitution were being planned for Thursday and Friday by a shadowy Muslim organisation.

A Muslim revivalist group that wants Somalia to follow strict Islamic laws distributed leaflets last week calling for a boycott of the constitution which it said was copied from Christian governments.

"This is the greatest challenge facing the government of Mohammad Siad Barre and it is very unlikely that he would give in to the Islamic revivalists," one diplomat said in Mogadishu.

Diplomats warn that political tension could be exacerbated by the latest hike in petrol prices announced Tuesday. An earlier increase in fuel prices last August sparked riots in Mogadishu.

Mogadishu residents said security forces were searching vehicles for illegal weapons, which abound in a city where poorly-paid soldiers sell their automatic firearms for a few dollars.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Koran
15:45	Programme review
15:55	Children programme
16:10	Book of Adventure
16:30	News summary
16:45	Local programme
16:55	Programme review
17:05	News in Arabic
17:20	Local series
17:30	Programme review
17:45	Local programme
17:55	Arabic film
18:05	News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:10	Melodrama
18:25	Des Chiffres et de Lettres
18:40	News in French
18:55	Documentary
19:10	News in Hebrew
19:25	Varieties
19:40	News in Arabic
19:55	Pride and Prejudice
20:10	News in English
20:25	Feature film

PRAYER TIMES

06:15	Fajr
07:31	(Sunrise) Duha
11:23	Dhuhr
14:40	Asr
17:12	Maghreb
18:30	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Switkh Tel. 610740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637480.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrence Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623341.
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543.
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771351.
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561.
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.
Assuan International Church Tel. 827981, 885326.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811225.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654932.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Min./max. temp.
Amman	16 / 27
Aqaba	21 / 33
Jerash	12 / 28
Jordan Valley	20 / 33

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Aswan Aqabawi 640396

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111

Civil Defence Immediate

Race	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	893390
Public Security Department	638321
Hotel Complaints	605800
Police Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	891467
Complaints	787111
Amman Municipality	630390
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	632101
Repairs	661101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Cinema	636381
RJ Flight Information	06-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	06-53200

Dr. Mohammad Hourani 898552
Dr. Aswan Aqabawi 771020
Dr. Ahmad Al Abdali 771112
Firas pharmacy 661912
Fendous pharmacy 773336
Al Asma pharmacy 637055
Nasrout pharmacy 63672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yasou pharmacy 64045
Shamsi pharmacy 637660

IBRD:
Dr. Mahmood Khalil (—)
Al Shams pharmacy (985398)

ZARQA:
Dr. Randa Shaban (—)
Khalil pharmacy 985417

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hamza Medical Centre 813613/32
Khalil Maternity, J. Amn 642816
Al-Balad Maternity, J. Amn 624412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642632
Mafsa, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shamsi 664171/4
Shamsi Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Musader Hospital 672279
The Islamic, Abdali 666121/57

Al-Ahli, Abdali 6641646
Bafra, Al-Madain 777010/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafish 7711126
Army, Madra 891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital 6024050
Amal Hospital 674155
ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)910771
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)96732

IRBID:
Princess Beama Hospital (02)273535
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272275
The Al Nafes Hospital (02)247100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

16:15	Riyadh (RJ)
16:30	New Delhi (RJ)

16:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
16:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
17:05 Larnaca (RJ)
17:30 London (RJ)
18:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
19:30 Aqaba (RJ)
19:30 Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)
20:10 Colombo (RJ)
20:45 Rome (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

08:30	Damascus, Paris (AF)
11:10	Frankfurt (LE)
14:00	Riyadh (SV)
16:00	Bahrain, Muscat (GF)
17:20	Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
17:30	Dubai (EK)
18:30	Cairo (MS)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Sls per kg.

Apple	650 / 500
Banana	300 / 450
Banana (Mekumam)	450 / 400
Beans	350 / 300
Cabbage	110 / 70
Carrot	250 / 200
Cauliflower	180 / 140
Corn	200 / 160
Cucumbers (large)	120 / 80
Cucumbers (small)	200 / 150
Dates	450 / 400
Eggplant	220 / 180
Figs	450 / 200
Garlic	900 / 800
Green	350 / 280
Lemon	240 / 200
Mallow	120 / 80
Marrow (large)	120 / 80
Marrow (small)	240 / 200
Onion (dry)	250 / 200
Onion	600 / 500
Okra	600 / 500
Pear	600 / 500
Pepper (hot)	240 / 200
Pepper (sweet)	140 / 100
Potato	350 / 300

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

11:45	Rome (RJ)
13:00	London (RJ)
13:15	Paris (RJ)
14:00	Larnaca (RJ)
17:15	Aqaba (RJ)
20:45	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

18:00	Koran
18:15	Children programme
18:30	Religious programme
1	



Jordanian youth demonstrate in the streets in the wake of the Israeli massacre of Palestinians in Jerusalem (Photo Yousef Al 'Alwan)



Jordan, Iraq call for implementing U.N. resolutions on Palestine

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament and the Iraqi National Assembly Wednesday called on the international community and the world organisations to shoulder their full responsibilities in implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions on the Palestine question immediately.

In a joint statement issued at the end of a three-day visit by a delegation representing the Iraqi National Assembly to Jordan, the two parliamentary groups said the escalation of repressive measures by Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinians in the occupied territories was part of the Zionist-imperialist plot aiming at evicting Palestinians and replacing them with Jewish immigrants through massive killings and terrorist acts.

The statement said "the Zionist expansionist colonialist entity went too far in rejecting to abide

by international legitimacy and the United Nations and its Security Council resolutions."

"The enemy (Israel) would not have done so hadn't it been fully supported by the international imperialism which is led by the United States," the statement said.

It said the U.S. and its allies were planning to fully dominate oil wells and create new political orders in the region to serve the vital interests of the U.S. and to attack the Arab power in Iraq, which carried the slogan "Arab oil for the Arabs."

The statement also warned that the U.S. aimed at making Israel the only regional power.

It affirmed that the imperialist-Zionist alliance in the region was strategic and aimed at undermining the national development of the Arabs by destroying Iraq's financial and military capabilities. "This will lead to the imperialist domination of the Arab oil which

constitute the largest reserves in the world," the statement said.

"Resisting the imperialist invasion of the Arab peninsula and the Gulf lands and Israel's occupation of Arab Palestine is an Arab responsibility that should be shouldered by all Arab governments and parliaments and popular and political organisations," the statement said.

It called for liberating the will of the Arabs to enable them determine their future and emphasised their right to solve their own problems.

It also called for ending the Israeli occupation of Palestine and adopting the initiative launched by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein of Aug. 12, which calls for solving the Middle East problems as a whole.

The Iraqi delegation, which left Amman for Baghdad Wednesday, held meetings with the Lower House of Parliament to discuss current Arab issues.

ADC denounces killing of Palestinians, calls for U.N. action

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) called upon the United States government and the United Nations to strongly condemn the Israeli massacre of dozens of Palestinian civilians. ADC also demanded that immediate steps be taken to safeguard the Palestinian population and ease the strain of the Israeli military occupation. ADC officials will further press these concerns during meetings with the State Department this week.

In particular, ADC called for the convening of a U.N. Security Council session to issue a resolution

condemning the killings and establishing a U.N. peace keeping force to protect the civilian population of the West Bank (including Jerusalem) and Gaza Strip.

Commenting on today's events, ADC President Albert Makhmer said: "U.N. action is fully justified and required under international law, since the Israeli government has once again breached the Fourth Geneva Conventions which require that the occupying power protect, rather than exterminate the civilian population."

"This is further evidence that the hard line government of Sha-

mir cannot be trusted by the U.S. Just three days ago, Tel Aviv offered personal assurances to Secretary Baker that no new settlements would be established in the occupied territories. This morning, however, the Israeli government unabashedly announced that ground will soon be broken for Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem."

Based on these facts, ADC also called for congressional hearings into Israeli violations of Palestinian human rights with a suspension of all American aid to Israel, pending the results of those hearings.

EC, Switzerland condemn massacre of Palestinians

AMMAN (J.T.) — Statements issued here by the Swiss Embassy and the European Community (EC) expressed dismay and deep shock at the massacre of Palestinian people at Al Haram Al Sharif in Jerusalem Monday.

The statement from the Swiss Embassy said that the government in Bern had condemned the Israeli army action which, it said, served to escalate tension in the whole region.

Switzerland appeals to the concerned parties to refrain from the use of violence and embark on an immediate dialogue to end the conflict.

The EC statement said that the EC states were dismayed at the news of the bloody incidents which "have taken place in Jerusalem causing such a high toll of Palestinians dead and of injured persons."

"The Community and its member states consider unacceptable and once more strongly deplore the use of excessive force by the Israeli occupying forces in repressing Palestinian demonstrations, against a background of repeated violations of international law, in particular as regards the Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in wartime," said the statement.

It said the tragic events in Jerusalem underlined once again the need for a settlement of the Palestinian problem in accordance with justice.

The EC member states, it said, reaffirm their commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to this end they support the principle of convening an international peace conference

Parliament delegates leave for IPU meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation left Amman Wednesday for Uruguay to take part in the 84th meeting of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) which is due to last six days.

According to a Parliament spokesman here, delegates will discuss the presence of foreign troops in the Middle East among a host of other issues of concern to the IPU.

"International cooperation between advanced and developing nations, ending the colonial rule on the globe, world parliament's support for the United Nations Charter and avoiding the resort to military force to settle disputes

among nations will be among the other topics on the agenda," said the spokesman.

The delegation is led by Parliament Deputy and former foreign minister Taher Al Masri who is also chairman of the Lower House's Foreign Affairs Committee.

The spokesman said that Masri will deliver Jordan's address at the IPU meeting tackling the latest developments in the Palestine problem and the Gulf crisis with focus on Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the two issues.

Masri is accompanied by Upper House member Amin Shuqair, Deputy Ahmad Inzab and two Parliament officials.

Arab Environment Day marked Oct. 14

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has prepared an informational and media campaign, to be launched next week, in observation of the "Arab Environment Day" to highlight the importance of the protection of the environment in Jordan.

Ministry Secretary General Mohammad Bani Hani said in a statement Wednesday that the campaign, prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Information, entails broadcasting a series of programmes designed to orient the public on the need to protect the environment from all forms of pollution.

"The campaign, which starts Thursday, is also aimed at highlighting the roles of several ministries like those of health, education, water and irrigation and industry and trade in assisting the

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment to carry out its various activities," said Bani Hani.

In April this year Jordan observed Earth Day. His Majesty King Hussein said on that occasion that the protection of the planet Earth was the collective responsibility of the whole human race and not the sole duty of an individual country.

Arab Environment Day falls on Sunday Oct. 14, but, according to Bani Hani, the programme will begin Thursday extending to Wednesday next week.

The ministry has worked out a national environment strategy which, according to its officials, entails combating desert encroachment over arable land, spreading public awareness and educating the public on means of protecting the environment.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Kabariti receives Iraqi ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Abdul Karim Al Kabariti received in his office Wednesday the Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Nouri Ismail Alwis. Kabariti and Alwis discussed the effects of the Gulf crisis on the economic situation in general and on tourism in particular. They also discussed ways for facilitating and activating the movement of citizens between Iraq and Jordan.

Ministry to assess problems in industrial sector

AMMAN (Petra) — Technical teams from the Ministry of Industry and Trade have embarked on field tours of industrial institutions throughout Jordan to assess the scale of problems and obstacles facing the industrial sector. The ministry's Secretary General Ibrahim Badran said that the aim of such tours was to collect information on production elements, operation of the industrial institutions and the obstacles facing them under the current circumstances.

New book issued by Al Albait Foundation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al Albait Foundation) issued a new book — of its publications series — entitled: "Investment Strategy in Islamic Banking: Applications, Issues and Problems." The book comprises proceedings of the symposium held in Amman, (16-21 June, 1987) by the Royal Academy in cooperation with Islamic Research and Training Institute — IRIH Crown Prince Al Faisal, which was inaugurated by HRH Crown Prince Al Hussein. A number of researchers and intellectuals from various Islamic countries participated therein, in addition to the concerned institutions and centres, some senior officials in the banking sector and a number of economists and businessmen.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

* Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zura displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).

* Archaeological exhibition entitled "Al Lajjun — a Roman Frontier Fort" at the Department of Antiquities' Registration and Research Centre, Jabal Amman.

* Plastic art exhibition by four Palestinian artists depicting the suffering of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation at the Jordan National Gallery for Fine Arts.

* Exhibition entitled "Science in Profile" at the British Council.

* Plastic art exhibition by Jordanian, Iraqi and other Arab artists at Abu Art Gallery, 1st Circle.

* The Bani Hamida exhibition of fine handicrafts, weavings and quilts at the Abu Jaber Estate, Yaldouh (opens Friday).

100,000th Gulf evacuee leaves today

Last evacuees expected to be flown home by Sunday

AMMAN (J.T.) — 10:00 a.m. Thursday, October 11, the 100,000th Gulf evacuee on European Community (EC) and IOM-sponsored flights departs from Queen Alia International Airport on a chartered Royal Jordanian evacuation aircraft bound for Manila.

The occasion will be marked by a brief ceremony at the airport organised by Royal Jordanian and attended by Salameh Hamad, chairman of the Expatriate Welfare Committee, the Ambassador of the Philippines Pacifico Castro, the EC Ambassador Christian D. Falkowski, and representatives of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

Through the efforts of the Jordanian government and international organisations, a total of 244,000 people who crossed into Jordan from Kuwait and Iraq since August 2 have been provided with food and shelter in transit camps, and repatriated by air, land and sea.

The European Commission has contributed U.S. \$77 million to the evacuation programme in Jordan in the form of aircraft, medicines, support to the Expatriate Welfare Committee, food, tents, bus transport and logistical assistance to Non Governmental Organisations NGOs.

The member states of the European Community have committed a further U.S. \$33 million for the operation, bringing total European Community support to U.S. \$110 million.

The total cost of the airlift operation in Jordan, Egypt and Turkey to the European Commission at present is U.S. \$55 million, accounting for 63,500 Asian nationals, of which some 10,000 were co-financed jointly with the IOM.

The European Community has recently agreed to a U.S. \$2 billion aid package to the three countries worst hit by the Gulf crisis, namely, Jordan, Egypt and Turkey.

Jordan said Wednesday that the remaining Asian refugees in the Jordanian desert will be flown home by the weekend.

"We hope to clear all evacuees by Sunday if no development occurs that might push up the number of arrivals fleeing Iraq and Kuwait," Salameh Hamad said.

"After that, plans are that anyone who crosses into Jordan will not stay more than 48 hours," he told Reuters. Relief officials do not expect a new influx of refugees unless war breaks out in the Gulf.

Half of the 14,000 Asians still in Jordan were due to leave Wednesday. Another 2,000 refugees were expected to arrive in the Kingdom.

At one point as many as 100,000 refugees, mainly Asians, were stuck in Jordan, but an international airlift has taken most of them home and new arrivals have dwindled.

Hamad said only 700 people crossed the border from Iraq in a 12-hour period Wednesday, compared with the thousands who were arriving daily until this day.

Werner Kaspar, chief delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said only a small number of Indians were at the well-equipped Azraq camp Wednesday.

"I hope from now the camp will be used as it was intended — a real transit camp for people staying no more than 48 hours before being flown home," he said. Refugees had been staying at Azraq, 85 kilometres northeast of Amman, up to six days.

Kaspar said 70,000 had stayed at the camp since September.

Hamad said his committee had spent 55 million dollars since August 5 on relief services for the refugees and received only three million dollars in international donation.

Compromise

(Continued from page 1)

Iraq if it vetoed a resolution on the Jerusalem violence.

However, the entire question may be moot as Israel must give permission to a U.N. team to investigate and may reject any of the proposed teams as an infringement of its sovereignty.

Israeli Ambassador Johanan Bein told reporters Israel was being used a "sacrificial lamb" in the Gulf crisis.

Soviet position

Monday's Jerusalem massacre has seriously damaged prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf crisis, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Wednesday.

TASS commentator Yuri Tyssovsky described the Gulf war threat as "quite real" because of the vast buildup of naval ships and forces in the area.

ANNOUNCING

AN EXHIBITION of fine handicrafts

Bani Hamida
RUGS - QUILTS

As a courtesy of the Sons of Sa'ad Abu Jaber

AT THE ABU JABER ESTATE

(adjacent to KAN ZAMAN)

12-19 October 1990

10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

Save the Children Project
Funded by USAID

In cooperation with Noor Al Hussein Foundation

MMIS Management Consultants Important Notice

MMIS, the leading management consultants, in accordance with their expansion plans, would like to announce their recent move from their offices in the Tower building to their new address at The Riyadh Center, 5th floor, Sharif Hussein Bin Ali Street, Jabal Amman, Tel. 649040, Fax. 649041, PO Box 7976.

We would like to welcome our clients and look forward to our continued business cooperation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

الجزيرة الأردنية السياسية المستقلة المنشورة بالإنجليزية من قبل المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. تأسست 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Wake up, U.S.

U.S. PRESIDENT George Bush's remark in the aftermath of the Hamas Al Sharif massacre to the effect that "let's get on with the task of effecting an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait" is a stark contrast to the policy of the United States in the Middle East. It is in sharp contrast with French President Francois Mitterrand's call Monday for an international conference on the resolution of the Gulf crisis. The French position strikes us as an expression of a more legitimate policy since it purports to accord old wounds same priority over recent ones. And it coincides with the Arab position to at least equate the Palestinian problem with the Gulf crisis. Accordingly, much more relevant than rhetorical condemnation of Israel by the U.N. Security Council for its recent massacre of unarmed Palestinians, it behooves the council to call for the convening of a world conference on Palestine and the broader Arab-Israeli conflict as a matter of top priority.

The Security Council is called upon this time to show that it is serious about the holding of such a conference by suggesting that sanctions and embargoes would be contemplated against any party that frustrates the objectives of convening such a parley or impedes its progress. Meanwhile, a U.N. fact-finding mission established by the Security Council should be able to proceed to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with a view to investigating the massacre there.

No harm can come out of such a mission since its purpose would be to shed more light on the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories. Any attempt to frustrate such a goal would indeed be unforgivable. Washington is still looking out against such an investigation for fear of damaging its relations with Tel Aviv. On the other hand, President Bush does not wish to embarrass his Arab allies on whom his Gulf adventure mission largely depends. This explains why the U.S. has yielded to the emerging U.N. Security Council consensus calling for the incorporation of language in its resolution condemning the Israeli massacre of Palestinians in Jerusalem Monday.

Initially, Washington might have not intended to go that far in opposing Tel Aviv, but the Gulf crisis apparently made it incumbent on Bush & Co. to make a tactical retreat from their strategic alliance with the Israelis. It is therefore regrettable that it took a very grave crisis in the Gulf to awaken Washington to the need to resolve the Palestinian problem, although the U.S. still appears to put it on the backburner till it realises its objectives in the Gulf. This American tactic of using the Palestinian conflict as a bait to resolve the Gulf crisis according to its whims has of course led the other side to use the occupation of Kuwait as a bargaining chip to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict first. Under the circumstances, the only other alternative is to link the two conflicts and deal with them independently if not together outright.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

FOR the second day running Jordanian newspapers dealt in their editorials and columns with the situation in the occupied Arab lands in the wake of the massacre of 31 Palestinians at Al Haram Al Sharif in Jerusalem Monday.

Al Rai for its part said that the Palestinians who fell by the Israeli bullets provided a shield to defend the future of the Arab and Islamic nations. It said that those who killed the Palestinian worshippers at Al Aqsa Mosque are the same as those now laying siege to Iraq and trying to starve its people. The uprising of the Palestinians is a clear sign to the foreign invaders of Palestine and the Arabian peninsula that Amman, Baghdad, Tunis, Algiers and other free Arab capitals can by no means be forced to be subjected to the will of the colonial powers and the whims of Israel and the United States, the paper noted. The whole of Palestine went out to mourn the martyrs, and the whole lot of Arab masses throughout the Arab World has voiced its wrath against Israel's atrocities and its determination to fight the common Israeli enemy, the paper continued. It said that the Palestinian people's blood shed in the holy land is a sacred thing for the nation, unlike the oil found in certain Arab countries which serves as a curse on its rulers who chose to align themselves with the U.S.-Israeli alliance against their countrymen and against the Arab and Islamic nations.

The recent government energy-saving measures have drawn mixed public reactions simply because they are bound to bring about a real change in the daily routine of many people, says a columnist in Al Rai Wednesday. Na'ath notes that the measures which include the introduction of a two-day weekend for government departments and cuts in working hours imposed on the private sector in the evening, have been welcomed by a good sector of the public as part of the national effort to save on energy. But, he says, the new routine has also created problems for a certain sector, and indeed damage to the interests of part of this sector. However, any new regulations are bound to have their positive and negative effects when they are first introduced, especially as the previous system has been in operation for decades, says the writer.

The politics of despair in Palestine

By Wendy Kristiansen Levitt

ON Sept. 5, the *intifada* reached its 1,000th day. The event was overshadowed by the crisis in the Gulf, which has served to underline with even greater clarity the painful fact that the *intifada*'s potential for political action has been suspended.

For all the uncertainty, major changes lie ahead from which the Palestinian issue can scarcely be excluded. That this will, however, take second place in the overall timetable was made clear by President Bush at Helsinki. But, while rejecting any immediate linkage of the Gulf crisis to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, he did not rule the convening of an international conference to address the Palestinian issue at a later date. And a few days earlier, following his first meeting with Israel's new foreign minister, David Levy, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker reiterated the importance of "a credible peace process... in the context of the overall situation in the Middle East" — a pointed reference to Israel's intransigence thus far.

However, the Palestinians cannot be expected to pin much faith on such talk. The present surge of popular feeling towards Saddam Hussein is in large measure the result of the sense of bitterness and disillusion at the failure of the peace process. As America failed to deliver Yitzhak Shamir to the negotiating table, the Palestinians began to look to Saddam Hussein as a strong Arab leader who had dared to stand up to, and indeed threaten, Israel itself. Popular sentiment was thus already predisposed to align itself towards Saddam well before the Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait.

The invasion was greeted by the mass of West Bankers with a mixture of shock and delight. It was seen as an audacious move justified — at least in part — by the unresolved border dispute and Kuwaiti greed. As far as everyone in the occupied territories was concerned, the oil-rich Gulf states were the shame of the

Arab World. Saddam's boldness has touched some deep inner core in the Palestinian psyche which goes beyond mere rational considerations. It has conjured up the vision of a resurgent Arab nationalism which would displace the decadence of the old order and ensure a fairer distribution of Arab wealth.

Yet, in contrast to the exuberant popular mood in the territories and the silence from Tunis, there was, at the onset, widespread condemnation of the Iraqi invasion by the leading nationalist figures of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The quick succession of events starting on Aug. 8 was, however, to drive the Palestinian elite into support of Saddam alongside the masses. The dispatch of American troops to the Arabian peninsula, followed two days later by the Cairo summit decision to send an Arab force to Saudi Arabia as well, provoked a sense of deep outrage in the occupied territories.

The Palestinians invoked double standards on the part of the United States, considering its own recent aggression and its hypocrisy in protesting its defence of principle, rather than oil reserves. The speed of the U.N. Security Council resolutions condemning Iraq was cause for special bitterness, seeing that for 23 years the international community had remained inert in the face of Israel's failure to implement Security Council Resolution 242.

Finally, the Iraqi proposal to discuss withdrawal from Kuwait, in conjunction with similar withdrawals from the other disputed lands in the region, had the effect of mitigating, if not justifying, Saddam's previous actions. The initiative was welcomed at face value by Palestinians as a reasonable proposition. Personal reservations about Saddam himself were not only lessened as a result of the proposal, but paled into insignificance in the light of the

far graver offence of American interference in Arab concerns.

The United Leadership's first pronouncement on the Gulf crisis on Aug. 15 gave unreserved support to Saddam. It expressly declined to pass judgment on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and it maintained that the Palestinians' "basic struggle" was to "confront the multinational force invading the Arabian peninsula," the right to self-determination and the desire for a peaceful solution notwithstanding.

Meanwhile, a more restrained communique was handed to the foreign consulates in East Jerusalem by unnamed "national figures from occupied Palestine." Although the statement specifically rejected the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait (alongside the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab lands), the strength of its condemnation of the U.S. was surprising. *Inter alia*, America was accused of mounting a deliberate

offensive with various neo-colonialist aims, rather than just a reaction to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

As for the PLO, it has attempted to play a mediating role, similar to that of Jordan, based on Arab solution to the crisis. But despite PLO claims to neutrality, at the start of the crisis Arafat was clearly seen to be siding with Iraq, as he flew to Baghdad and warmly embraced Saddam not long after Iraqi tanks had entered Kuwait. West Bankers were also aware of Arafat's support for Iraq at the Cairo summit. Tunis chose later to deny that support saying that Arafat had abstained from the Arab League resolution. It was the PLO's way of signalling that it was putting some distance between itself and Iraq.

It is hard to find much evidence of distance from Baghdad in the occupied territories, where of late some *post facto* rationalisation of the Palestinian position has been taking place. For example, Bir

Zeit University's Professor Sari Nusseibeh maintains that there is no connection, or inconsistency, between Palestinian support of Saddam — as well as rejection of "American military hegemony in the Arab World" — and continued support for a negotiated settlement based on a two-state solution. Frankly, such an argument fails to convince. It is well that he should repeat that the Palestinian peace initiative is a strategy, not a tactic. Friends of Palestinians will believe him.

But, in the light of the West Bank's response to the Gulf crisis, will the rest of the world?

What is surprising is how few are the number of Palestinians (most of them political independents) who see support for Saddam Hussein as a disastrous mistake and who openly criticise Arafat for a serious policy error in initially backing the Iraqi leader. It is only this minority of the minority who appreciate that the Palestinians can not both side with Saddam and convince the world that they seriously want to maintain a dialogue of peace. Yet, at whatever stage and in whatever form peace talks are resumed, it is with Israelis — and their Western allies — that the talking will continue.

As proof of that, on Aug. 5, 12 Israeli members of Knesset and 12 Palestinian public figures signed a joint statement agreeing the framework of an eventual solution of the Palestinian question on the basis of Palestinian self-determination. At the end of August Faisal Hussein and other leading Palestinians vowed to continue to address Israeli public opinion despite the enormous hiccup in the dialogue with the Israeli Left created by Israeli displeasure at the backing of Saddam Hussein. Amid the politics of despair which have engulfed the occupied territories, there is a need to hear more voices assuring the world that the Palestinians have not given up on the negotiated settlement of a two-state solution — Middle East International, London.



Bush should follow Eisenhower's example

By William Bragg Ewald Jr.

GREENWICH, Connecticut — In August, Iraqi soldiers seized our 24-year-old son in Kuwait, where he had gone before the invasion after repeated assurances from the State Department that nothing untoward was going to happen. The soldiers took him to a military installation as part of Iraq's "human shield." Finally came word of his release in response to a desperate appeal from his mother to President Saddam Hussein.

Throughout this nightmare, we prayed that he and the other hostages would survive the ordeal. But we also prayed for our country — that if blood were to be shed, it would be for a foreign policy of which all Americans could be proud.

Americans stand today at a crossroads. One way leads to another Vietnam, the policy of American macho unilateralism. The other way is the way of President Dwight Eisenhower, which President George Bush

largely has followed so far.

As a member of President Eisenhower's White House staff, as assistant to him on his presidential memoirs and as author of three books on his administration, I believe I know what he would do in the Gulf.

He would not go it alone. At Dien Bien Phu in 1954 he saw many reasons to go into Vietnam — but only in company with allies in a large international alliance. He could not put such an alliance together, so he stayed out, thus avoiding U.S. humiliation.

He would work through the United Nations. In a single day in 1958 Ike sent some 15,000 soldiers and marines into Lebanon, the biggest peacetime deployment of troops in U.S. history up to that time — a force comparable to what Presidents John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson dribbled into Vietnam over three long years. But Ike did something else. He instantly went to the United Nations, cited the right of nations under the U.N. Charter to engage in collective self-de-

fence, urged the United Nations itself to replace American troops in protection of Lebanon, and pledged that when the United Nations did so, America would get out. And it did get out, a few weeks later.

He would never mention Saddam Hussein. Ike had a hot temper, he did a lot of boxing as a young man, and he had a swift impulse to lash out at an adversary. But as president he never attacked his enemies by name — not even Stalin. To him no great contest should become a personal contest.

Lyndon Johnson bragged about one day emasculating Ho Chi Minh. Ronald Reagan branded Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega a tinhorn dictator, and President Bush took pokes at Manuel Noriega. Ike never would have. To turn international differences into a name-calling brawl only makes their resolution harder.

"Some day," Ike said of Stalin, "I might have to negotiate with him." As his perceptive press

secretary, Jim Hagerty, observed, Ike "always left an escape route, both for himself and for the other guy."

He would respect cultural differences. Ike shunned the idea of white foot soldiers fighting Vietnamese in the jungles of Asia. He would, I feel sure, shun the prolonged presence of huge numbers of Americans in the Middle East. Whatever the United States does there should have overwhelming Arab approval and participation. As Ike recognised when he turned back the 1956 British, French and Israeli invasion of Suez, the age of imperialism has ended.

He would respect the rights of the powerless. At times during his presidency he encountered difficult demands from smaller, weaker countries. These he considered "the tyranny of the weak." But, he told aides, "we must put up with it" — an idea he reiterated later with great eloquence in his military-industrial-complex farewell address, calling for "a proud confederation... of

equals."

Anthony Eden invaded Egypt in 1956 with the House of Commons split down the middle. "I'd never commit American forces with such weak public backing," Ike said of his old friend.

Worried that American and allied enthusiasm for Middle East action may melt away in a few weeks or months, the Bush administration may feel a pressure to act now. First, however, Americans should ask whether we might end up as a house divided, fighting the wrong war in the wrong place against the wrong enemy.

Ike would take the long view. After the Lebanon landing in 1958 he went to the U.N. General Assembly for a major address on building a lasting peace in the Middle East, including a far-ranging programme for improving the Arab region's water supply, food, health and education. The mere cessation of hostility did not suffice for Ike, and should not suffice for us.

I know the ardent devotion of President Bush's family to the memory of Eisenhower. I know the strong personal affection and respect between Ike and Mr. Bush's father when he served as an Eisenhower loyalist in the Senate. And I know that repeatedly Mr. Bush has taken actions — such as the prompt and massive buildup of forces in defence of Saudi Arabia and the organisation of an unprecedented worldwide U.N. alliance against Iraqi aggression — that Ike would applaud.

But a growing chorus of experts is urging a different course — away from internationalism and towards the Lone Rangerism that gave us Vietnam. That option remains very much alive. Ike has left a valuable lesson in the successful conduct of international relations. I hope we keep it before us in the days ahead.

The writer is author of "Eisenhower the President: Crucial Days, 1951-1960." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS

Wake Up

To the Editor:

ANOTHER massacre was committed by the Israelis against the Palestinians, another wave of condemnation by governments in the West and in the East has already started to fill the air waves, another wave of outrage by Arabs, Muslims, and peace-loving people all over the world has already started outpouring, and another deepening of hatred between Palestinians and Israelis has been dug.

Physical laws, let alone the lessons of history, tell us that this cannot go on forever. The big bang is coming. The bystanders and the committed, men and women of all ages in many places of all nationalities will be in it. The cause of this is the insistence of the Palestinians that they are human beings, just like the Americans and the Israelis and the insistence of the Israelis and some of the Americans that they are not. The simple fact is a mud on the face of Western civilisation that during its reign of world politics it denied a living people its humanity.

Wake up Americans! Wake up Westerners! Let the Palestinians see a demonstration of your civilisation. Let us see that you care for the weak and for the poor — we already know that you care for the rich and for the strong. Let us see that you care for those who took part in preserving and delivering to you the origins of your civilisation. Let us see that you care for those who have part in enriching the culture of man for many centuries. Let us see that you care for your own safety and the safety of your children and your grandchildren in years to come. Let us see you move and do something worthwhile. Condemnation and regret are not enough. They have not consoled the souls of the relatives of the dead nor did they stop the Israeli's atrocities against the Palestinians.

You know your democracies: the governments of the people for the people by the people. Let us see your voices and outrage in letters. Let us tell those in positions of leadership in your respective countries that you care for the Palestinians as much as you care for the Israelis. Let us tell kings and queens, presidents and chancellors, prime ministers and ministers, senators and house representatives, and all of those who must know that we care for peace with justice in the Holy Land. Let us tell those

leaders that among those oppressed in Palestine are Muslims, Christians, and Jews. Let us tell them that by pressing the current government in Israel to recognise the rights of the Palestinians and to sit down with them and negotiate an honourable solution, to the problem the whole world will be relieved.

Let us write daily, or weekly, or monthly to those leaders. Let us write few words so that they read them. Let us tell them that what have been committed by the Israelis against the Palestinians goes against the gains of our civilisation. Let us tell them to do something now to solve the problem. Let us write to our friends, and to our hometown newspapers about the plight of the Palestinians. Let us also write about the Arab and Islamic cultures. Let us tell them that there are beautiful things in other places and within other cultures, too.

God bless you all. May a continuous flood of letters bring trickles of hope for peace.

Mahmoud S. Odeh,
University of Jordan,
Amman.

Time to support the industry.

To the Editor,

No doubt we have always preferred imported goods over Jordanian commodities. The reason is simply because "Made In Jordan" just wasn't good enough. Jordanian commodities do not conform to the quality or standards of the rather abundant, imported goods. We, never felt we were to blame. After all, but, argument has always been that if the quality of our products improved we would surely prefer them over foreign imported ones. But, quality never did improve, and we remained dependent on imported goods.

On the other hand, the different sectors of our industry have constantly expressed their interest in improving quality but complained of not having a sufficient share in the market that

would enable them to make enough money to invest in quality control.

Thus, this loop of reciprocated blame kept on going on for years, resulting in the constant increase in dependence on foreign goods and in a stagnation if not a deterioration in the quality of Jordanian goods.

I think the time has come for us to realise that no matter how imperfect our local products may be, they are our only sure way to achieve self-sufficiency and possibly, given the current circumstances, our only way to mere existence.

The current crisis in the Gulf, in my opinion, has been positive in one way only; it has brought into realisation that not just an enemy, but also a friend, can turn against a country. This can seriously threaten the existence of a country like ours whose livelihood mainly depends on its relationship with its friends.

Thus, in a world in which such a situation can occur that is as complicated and unpredictable as the Gulf crisis, the only hope we can still have is in our country. Jordan has been deprived of aid it needs now more than ever. It has been deprived of its only source of energy, crude oil. It is also being impeded from exporting its meager industrial and agricultural products to its external markets. How long will Jordan be able to sustain all this pressure?

As Jordanians, we can contribute to our country's efforts to survive. Through simple, personal effort we may be able to partly relieve the pressure on our threatened industry and try to substitute the lost market for Jordanian goods. It means we have to promote Jordanian products and ensure the rather poor quality we have always complained of, in the hope that by our true and honest effort, the industry will be able to sustain the current pressure and ultimately may in the future provide customers with better and more durable products.

Now is the time more than ever for promoting our local products, and in our effort to make our industrial sector survive the crisis, we do not merely save individual establishments, rather, we contribute to the protection of the entire infrastructure our country is built on. Without industry and agriculture, a country with no resources like ours, can be shattered beyond repair. Isn't it time for us to try to keep the pieces together?

Ashida Abu-Jaber
Amman.

Jordan Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

Oct. 11, 1990 A

Reporters Without Frontiers struggle for freedom to inform

By Claire Thierry

PARIS — "In the memories of journalists, the year 1989 will remain the period when they lost the greatest number of their equals through crime, accidents, assassination or kidnapping." This terrible fact was noted by the famous French reporter Jean Lacouture in his preface to the "Annual Report on the Freedom of the Press," made in 1990 by the Reporters Sans Frontières (reporters without frontiers) Association (RSF).

From year to year, the number of victims keeps growing: 32 dead in 1987, 45 in 1988, 71 in 1989. Likewise, the number of journalists arrested (241 in 1989) or expelled (87) continues to rise.

The main area of violence towards the press is the Latin American continent. "The figures are probably lower than the reality," adds Robert Ménard, director of RSF, of which he is also the founder. A remark by his friend Doctor Rony Brauman, president of "Medecins Sans Frontières" (Doctors Without Frontiers), on the rôle of the media, gave the former journalist from Radio France the idea of defending the freedom of the press in the world in a concrete way. This freedom is too often scorned by arbitrary laws and intolerance. With a small team of enthusiastic reporters, he created RSF, a little on the model of "French Doctors." The aim of the association is to protect threatened journalists and to defend censored media.

That was in 1985. Since then the association has



Reporting could be a risky business.

grown in strength. Its members include famous personalities from the written and audiovisual press. It is financed by local authorities, ministries, big firms (Air France, the Crédit Agricole Bank), press enterprises (Agence France Presse, Reuters, and numerous magazines and dailies), and international organisations (UNESCO, and

the European Human Rights Foundation). It has even expanded to eight countries with RSFs in Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Spain, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and the Soviet Union.

But how can one fight on the moving front of freedom of information? For a long time, the work of journalists was "a tough fight against the

established powers state censorship and the king's watchmen." Jean Lacouture reminds us, adding: "the worst affronts are inflicted on them now by marginal forces and outlaws, thugs in the pay of Colombian drug-traffickers, terrorists of the Shining Path, guerrillas in the Philippines and militiamen in Beirut."

The action of RSF is thus justified, action from day to day and on all fronts. Thus, every time RSF is informed of an attack on the freedom of the press, it sends letters of protest to the perpetrators whether they be governments or not, and to all those who can put pressure on them. In 1989, the association intervened in this way to defend

120 journalists and 24 media. RSF also invents new means of fighting, for instance with support for imprisoned journalists. At the end of 1989, about a hundred journalists were locked up somewhere in the world. On RSF's initiative, 45 of them were supported by French media (newspapers, radio stations, television channels) which undertook to take charge of one of them: they spoke about them on the airwaves, mobilised their readers, their listeners and their viewers and intervened with the authorities. Three months after launching this operation, 17 of these journalists were released.

With the help of professional press syndicates, RSF also sets up twinning operations between French and foreign media in order to materially aid the latter to develop a press independent of the political power, in places where no such thing exists. This is the case with Romania today.

Another essential point for RSF's effectiveness is to give information. Every month, it brings out a newsletter which, country by country, gives details of violence to journalists and attacks on the freedom of the press. Every year, it publishes an annual report on the state of information in the world. Everything, from symbolic dates and outstanding events (such as the Romanian revolution) to international demonstrations is a pretext for making the progress and regression of the freedom of the press known. It is a freedom which goes hand in hand with democracy — L'Actualité en France.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, Oct. 11

1915 — British nurse Edith Cavell is executed in Brussels during World War I.
1933 — Latin American countries sign Rio de Janeiro Non-aggression Pact.
1963 — United Nations condemns repression in South Africa by 106-1 vote.
1967 — Bolivian officials say body of slain Cuban guer-

rilla Che Guevara has been buried in secret grave.
1968 — Reports from Calcutta, India, say cyclone that struck Bay of Bengal left one-half million people homeless.
1972 — United States places restrictions on its pilots

carrying out attacks in Hanoi area after three foreign missions in North Vietnam are damaged.
1976 — Reports from China say Mao Tse-tung's widow and three others have been arrested.
1987 — Indian peacekeeping troops, using artillery and mortars, kill more than 120 Tamil rebels in weekend offensive on Jaffna peninsula in Sri Lanka.
1988 — Burmese troops kill 10 people in capital of Rangoon and in central Burmese town.

Friday, Oct. 12

1492 — Christopher Columbus discovers America.
1822 — Brazil becomes independent of Portugal.
1908 — South Africa constitutional convention meets in Durban.
1925 — Uprising in Syria.
1934 — Peter II becomes King of Yugoslavia following assassination of his father, King Alexander.
1942 — American forces defeat Japanese in Battle of Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal in World War II.
1945 — Allied Control Council in Germany orders dissolution of Nazi Party after World War II.
1956 — Britain tells Israel it will assist Jordan if latter is attacked.
1960 — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev upsets decorum of U.N. General Assembly by pounding desk with his shoe.
1962 — India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru

Saturday, Oct. 13

1815 — British occupy Ascension Island.
1861 — Kingdom of Italy is divided into prefectures.
1880 — Transvaal declares independence from Britain.
1889 — Boers rebel against British in South Africa.
1923 — Ankara, formerly Angora, becomes new capital of Turkey.
1937 — Germany guarantees inviolability of Belgium.
1943 — Italy, during World War II, declares war on Germany — its former Axis partner.
1952 — Egypt reaches agreement with Sudan on Nile waters.

Sunday, Oct. 14

1806 — Napoleon Bonaparte defeats Prussia at Jena, and Saxony at Auerstadt.
1884 — The Mahdi takes Omdurman (Khartoum, Sudan).

1933 — Germany leaves disarmament conference and League of Nations.
1936 — Belgium renounces military alliance with France.
1939 — British battleship Royal Oak is sunk in Scapa Flow with loss of 800 lives in World War II.
1944 — British and Greek troops liberate Athens from Germans in World War II.
1955 — Province of West Pakistan comes into being.

Monday, Oct. 15

1917 — Germany's famed woman spy, Mata Hari, is executed in Paris during World War I.
1928 — German dirigible Graf Zeppelin makes first commercial flight across Atlantic Ocean, landing at Lakehurst, New Jersey in United States.
1944 — Death of German Field Marshal Rommel is announced during World War II.
1946 — Nazi war criminal Hermann Goering commits suicide by poison one day before his scheduled execution.
1964 — Nikita Khrushchev is replaced as first secretary of Communist Party in Soviet Union.
1967 — Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro confirms that Cuban revolutionary Che Guevara has been killed in Bolivia.
1968 — Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia sign treaty allowing Soviet troops to remain in Czechoslovakia.
1969 — Somalia's President Abdirashid Ali Shermarke is assassinated.
1988 — President Chadli Benjedid steps back into full control of Algeria for the time being.

By The Associated Press

Some mid-crisis thoughts

By Mohammad Zakaria

- It is comforting to feel you are still in the middle of the crisis. I hate to think of one possible aftermath. Especially with George at the helm.
- Or is he?
- To stave off his wimp image, George has transformed himself into a watered down version of Reagan.
- Out is the characteristic Texan drawl. In is the typical Reagan head shake, and his you-know-it persuasion style.
- But Ron is a watered down version of Margaret Thatcher.
- In her recent TV appearances she looked unmistakable like someone coming right out of a plastic surgeon's clinic. With a face lift.
- And ever madder!
- At the risk of plagiarising some past insightful observer, I couldn't help commenting that here was a 19th century British lioness roaring in the twentieth century.
- T.E. Lawrence once lamented that his Oxford education wasn't very helpful in providing guidelines for distributing booty among the raiding bedouins.
- But Maggie's education has been prompt and efficient.
- "Starve Iraqi children to death," came the injunction to the new raiding bedouins.
- And she hurled it as a seminal thesis of international relations.
- Armed with Thatcher's example, Ph.D. candidates can now push the horizons of political science to yet uncharted peaks.
- What with the water situation in the USSR, Gorbachev can be the watered down version of no one.
- Here is a Happy application of the theory of kissing your sovereignty goodbye upon receiving your first foreign aid dollar.
- Mikhail is now bracing up to kiss the Soviet sovereignty 15 billion goodbyes!
- I wonder what seating arrangement they would have at the proposed "international conference."
- Most probably, poor Gorbys would be left out cooling his heels in the lobby.
- With the amannenses.
- And if Raisa thinks perestroika has gone too far, he could accompany her on a thunderous shopping spree in Fifth Avenue.
- Putting to good use some of that \$15 billion foreign aid money.
- Would the peasant and worker comrades file grievances? Nyet.
- Welcome to the Third World!
- Back in the conference premises Gorbys would be receiving directives from Maggie through the intercom.
- Thatcher could conceivably be posed as a watered down version of George Shultz.
- Despite the face lift, her eyelids are still as drooping, her neck muscles as sagging.
- But there is the tiger tattoo.
- To capture the mood of the events, maybe Thatcher should have a camel tattoo.
- Husni Mubarak recently caused Winston Churchill to stir in his grave by announcing that the Saudis are in principle entitled to enlist the aid of the devil to safeguard their security.
- They already have. But God, it's a pandemonium!
- What really churns one's stomach is the moralising the members of the pandemonium engage in whenever their actions become simply unpalatable.
- They then make it sound as if all along they have been earnestly spreading the word of the Gospel in the four corners of the world.
- I mean in places like the Indian subcontinent, Cyprus, Palestine and Vietnam. You know the rest of the list.
- Man, be true to your culture! Why the proselytising? A man's gotta do what a man's gotta do. Ya!
- But Maggie may not put it this way.
- Her Holiness might pontificate that a lady may have to fulfill certain obligations. We are not amused.
- What kind of upbringing or education would put it in anyone's mind that starving children to death is the proper civilised course of action?
- God, it's gotta be some ungodly genetic error!

- According to a report in the National Enquirer, Clint Eastwood was voted the most admired actor in the twentieth century.
- He is most memorably remembered as the incredibly fast and ruthless gunfighter. The most vivid scene has him pointing a gun at an obviously out-clinted opponent, with Clint's eye glinting with black panther ferocity, and his soft voice commanding the opponent: Come on! Make my day.
- Incidentally, the National Enquirer is where many Americans get their education and formulate their views.
- Some of them have the choice to get their education through the Globe.
- The National Enquirer report is chilling.
- Many American men, women and children identify with Clint Eastwood.
- Something inside them ticks with unbounded euphoria at the thought of being in full control of someone else's life.
- Readers of the National Enquirer, Globe and other tabloids send people in Congress and the White House.
- Many of them join the armed forces.
- Traditionally, the conflict has been between the National Security Council and the State Department.
- The rivalry now is between Dick Cheney and Dick Cheney.
- If he continues sending troops at this rate the Soviets would need only to move in to occupy Western Europe.
- Dick may even get down to Dan Quayle.
- The National Security Council is out because George could not sell even the readers of the tabloids the cliché that the national security of the U.S. was at stake.
- The State Department is ignored because Ron thinks Kuwait is part of the Mojave Desert.
- Maybe it's just Eastwood acting up again.
- A sample National Enquirer headline: A woman gives birth to an extraterrestrial being — with a wedding ring.
- Her Holiness Margaret Thatcher has recently attended a U.N. conference on childhood.
- She presented a paper entitled: The most effective childhood blighter: An alternative to chemical warfare.
- George was there, too. His paper, faxed by Ruo (and of course jotted down by Nancy) was entitled: Just say "not"-in anything!
- A sample Globe headline: A woman bursts into flames while sunbathing.
- Thatcher could never burst into flames. No explanation.
- Some people make the mistake of equating democracy on the one hand and freedom and social justice on the other.
- Basically, democracy is no more than an agreed upon procedure to put people in government, to run the country.
- You could be a despotic democracy if you choose. Witness Israel, South Africa and before them Rhodesia.
- The ancient Athenians excluded most of the populace from the voting process.
- George as the leader of the world's second largest democracy has made his day by sending American young men and women to be grilled in the Arabian desert.
- For no apparent fault of their own or reason for their parents.
- Even Nancy would have never done that.
- While mobilising his forces George sent Dan Quayle on vacation to escape the embarrassment related to Dan's military record.
- In one sense Dan's dad should be commended for his act.
- If every GI had Dan's dad, American interventionism would cease.
- But in a country where 3 per cent of the population control 97 per cent of the resources this is impossible.
- And, as we said, most GIs get their education reading the tabloids.
- I can visualise them rushing out with Rambo fervour under the illusion that they are out to defend freedom and democracy.
- The National Enquirer runs an ad offering Ph.D. diplomas for ten bucks.
- Maybe Kissinger got his degree this way. Remember Moshe Arens' MIT professorship?
- We shouldn't be shocked to find out that Kissinger did his military service with the Coast Guard, off the coast of Florida.

The writer has a Ph.D. in linguistics from Stanford University. He now teaches English at the 'Higher College of Teacher Certification in Amman.



☆☆ MABROUK ☆☆

Marmouk Arar, the Jordan Times' advertising assistant since 1986, has had his dream come true. Last Thursday, Oct. 4, he wed Raghad Fouad, to whom he was engaged for only two months, but to whom he had been attached for several years. Family, friends and colleagues all celebrated the wedding in style. But none was happy as the couple themselves, who waited long for their dream to come true. All of us, here at the Jordan Times, are confident that Raghad and Marmouk are enjoying to the full their Italian honeymoon. No doubt all their friends are feeling the same thing. A thousand Mabrouks!!!

Rush hour

By Maha Addasi

I'm longing to be on that road in the middle of a rush hour. Not just any rush hour, but one where I can actively contribute to the crowding of cars (going or coming from work).

I want to have the chance to honk at taxis standing at red traffic lights, and avenge the many times those taxi drivers honked at me, making me doubt that red is red and green is green.

But for doing that I should be working. But without experience you can't work and without work you can't get experience. So it's the basic 'egg before chicken or chicken before egg' situation.

Had I been a falafel 'expert,' I would have found work ten times over, judging by the ads in the papers. But the work I'm looking for is office work and my interviews are usually like this:

I walk into an office. The place is very modern looking and neatly organised containing an enormous desk and a computer (which has probably replaced the right-hand-man), the 'boss' peers at me while sitting comfortably in his cosy swivel chair. I introduce myself, hand over my C.V. and sit down.

Then I watch the 'boss' as he flips through my papers two by two, not even bothering to read them. Leafing through the very same pages that I spent painstaking time organising in that particular order. Next come the dreaded words, "don't call us, we'll call you."

I often feel like asking, "in which century will you call?" But I know that would kill my chances, which, because of my lack of experience, are already next to nothing.

I go home and blame it all on my electric tooth-brush. Why? Because the electric tooth-brush just happens to be the cause of all my problems.

Modern technology that has either made people lazy, like the T.V. remote control, or it has replaced people altogether in the work force, like the fax machine which replaces messengers.

You must agree though that the problem is far deeper than this.

Perhaps you would know what I mean when you ask the tiniest tot around, what the wants to be when he grows up. The words "doctor" or "engineer" usually reverberate through the room.

I have nothing against these professions and I hate to break it to you, little tot, but there is an overflow of these professionals here, and there aren't any job opportunities. Meaning no work, none, zero, nil, so when you grow up, don't call the press asking them to write about your case, because you can consider yourselves warned.

But unlike doctors and engineers, at least I have the chance to write about it and express my feelings.

Besides, all the job hunting is behind me. I AM working now. True there is a lot I have to learn at work, for example how to answer the phone which is done in a special way. But I'm catching on.

When someone's phone rings, they swear and curse at it. After they pick it up they put on their most polite, nicest voice and ask the caller who he or she wants to talk to. Then they flag down the person being called who is usually on another line. The caller is then transferred to the other line or asked to call back later. Either way, the receiver is slammed down into place and the swearing and cursing continues. Things calm down, but then the phone rings again, and the pattern is repeated again, the atmosphere is like this:

"Ring, ring, swear, may I help you sir? Flag person down, slam phone, swear, curse, calm down period, ring, ring..."

Not The I'm not practising. I am especially with all the vocabulary that zig-zags through the room all day long. Now I'm waiting for the chance to answer the phone myself.

So the work part has been solved, but since I am on part-time basis, I go to work whenever I please, and leave the office whenever I wish.

So now, when I get the urge to contribute to rush hour, I go downtown, where it's rush hour every hour!

Third World cancers — a product of poverty

SYDNEY (R) — Cancers in rich nations are mostly associated with smoking and dietary fat.

But in the Third World, poor economic conditions mean cancers are often linked with food contamination, preservatives and infectious diseases, medical researchers have said.

"Most cancers in rich nations are the product of an affluent diet, but in the Third World they are to a great

extent a product of poorer conditions," Dr. Robert MacLennan of the Queensland Institute of Medical Research told Reuters by telephone.

Of the 6.35 million new cases of cancer expected to be diagnosed around the world this year, more than half will occur in the developing world, fellow researcher Dr. Adele Green told an international conference in Brisbane.

Third World are cancer of the cervix, stomach, mouth, throat and oesophagus followed by breast, lung and liver malignancies, she told participants of the international tropical health and nutrition conference.

In richer nations, stomach cancers are relatively rare, thanks to a better diet. Lung cancer is the most prevalent, followed by colon, rectum and breast malignancies, statistics for the prevalence of mouth-to-stomach cancers.

The researchers believe it is the economic gap between poor and rich nations that explains the statistical difference in the types of prevalent cancers.

Where refrigeration is lacking, diets include an abundance of salt, which coupled with a high incidence of food contamination and poor nutrition is believed responsible for the prevalence of mouth-to-stomach cancers.

Weekend Crossword

FRANKLY SCARLET

By Norma Steinberg

ACROSS

- 1 Valentine cherub
- 8 Boring routines
- 10 Letter addresses
- 11 Destroyer
- 12 Split
- 13 DeWitt output
- 14 Buchwald
- 15 Prince Valiant's spouse
- 22 Comeback
- 23 Entreaty
- 24 Furious
- 25 Far from original
- 26 Whiskers
- 29 Be brave
- 30 Graces
- 31 Conway and Matheson
- 32 The mishaps
- 33 Follows

DOWN

- 1 In custody
- 2 Wild
- 3 Newman and Simon
- 4 About
- 5 Aykroyd or Quayle
- 6 Says again
- 7 Burning the midnight oil
- 8 Layers of
- 9 Porcino kin
- 10 Fais —
- 11 Portelli
- 12 Fiches
- 13 Author Grey
- 14 Branch of math
- 15 Wigs
- 16 Wonder of entertainment

Diagramless

19-19, By Craig Schultz

ACROSS

- 1 Ticket and
- 2 Pocket cover
- 3 — plus (make a court deal)
- 10 Without help
- 11 Antiquated
- 12 Boone and DeLoe
- 15 Chin, secret society
- 16 Nervousness
- 18 Obligations
- 21 Colorless

DOWN

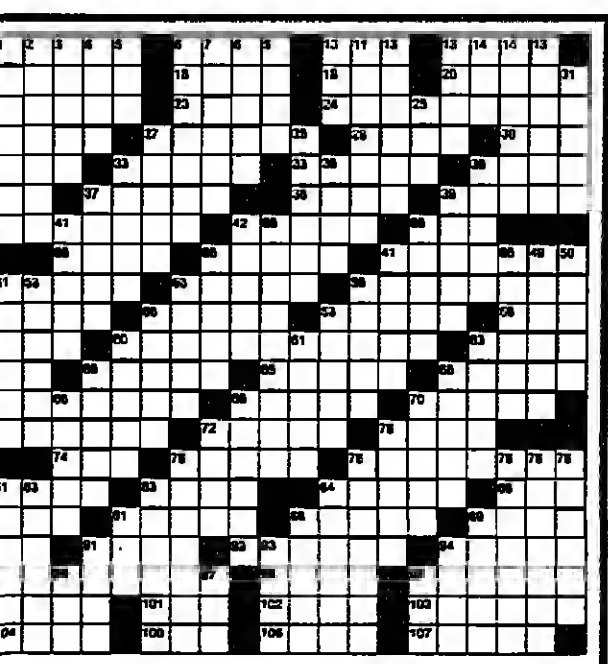
- 1 Best lit
- 2 Takeout words
- 3 Overtun
- 4 Movie villains
- 5 Fault
- 6 Ma Anderson
- 7 Blue dye
- 8 Pure
- 10 Fruit drinks
- 11 Covers
- 14 Antitoxins
- 15 Actor Andrews
- 17 — evil

- 35 Omic
- 36 Can't mom
- 37 Prepare
- 38 Fundamentals
- 39 Seal covering
- 40 Clara Barton's organization
- 41 No city
- 42 Ms West
- 43 Furnished
- 44 Live Chicago
- 45 Marine mammal
- 46 Code of ethics
- 47 Suit part
- 48 "Sanford & Son"
- 49 Cut wool
- 50 Severe
- 51 Princess Grace
- 52 Choose

- 53 Crabbe or Keaton
- 54 Altar to suit
- 55 Tasting org.
- 56 Black-Phe's
- 57 Quail
- 58 It's —
- 59 Bundle of stalks
- 60 Actress Duncan
- 61 Golf shoe
- 62 Ukrainian city
- 63 Healthy
- 64 In an energetic manner
- 65 Marcelline
- 66 Merchandise
- 67 Slew a white
- 68 Run out of time
- 69 Superfluous

- 70 Mountain lodge
- 71 Dwell
- 72 Linguist
- 73 Sluggers
- 74 Fortunate
- 75 Lens of song
- 76 Leg joints
- 77 Naval rank abbr.
- 78 Tissue kin
- 79 Danger signal
- 80 Weapon handles
- 81 Campus area
- 82 Have a bash

- 83 — clem
- 84 She: Fr.
- 85 Actress Irene
- 86 Cut
- 87 Widespread
- 88 Debut
- 89 Calorie
- 90 Count calories
- 91 CBS anchor
- 92 Sins
- 93 Religious practices
- 94 Asian country
- 95 Wild dog
- 96 Past
- 97 Mother — Isanti
- 98 Have a go at
- 99 Low voice
- 100 Battery parts
- 101 — wets
- 102 Comp. pt.
- 103 Arthur of tennis
- 104 —
- 105 Comp. pt.
- 106 Arthur of tennis
- 107 Hereditary units



1. Very many men are but much older boys, while most women leave their childhood behind.
2. Why lawyer who skirted around the issues is known as "legal eagle."
3. Practical financier thought a lamp sum was sweeter than a lamp of sugar.
4. A sump thumb hinders pitcher: hard curve dives and hits empire.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. XCI PRCQZ WYBTF KMEQ BGF KBYQ LRC

LCMYF RBHZ XZBI CX QMTTZO.

WICQWZINPQ NR BIEFZ PRBG BFHZNQPE.

—By Gordon Miller

2. HEW-QSINST HOPFILLY ANOI LUCISIT

UOTWR MOPFPLMSI LRS POAN KQQRKS

NL TORKS MENO QEY.

—By Lois H. Jones

3. OOG LEGG BIZ ZOIRTON HAOR AQ GSIWTON

ZULO LEN URGE ROH WIS WISDOG.

—By E.I. Livingston

4. WRY DNZ DNAAW N MRI BZ N MAYBE TRI.

TYE ZRE NZ RL

—By Ed Hadjilov

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Ticket and 2. Pocket cover 3. — plus (make a court deal) 10. Without help 11. Antiquated 12. Boone and DeLoe 15. Chin, secret society 16. Nervousness 18. Obligations 21. Colorless

DOWN

1. Best lit 2. Takeout words 3. Overtun 4. Movie villains 5. Fault 6. Ma Anderson 7. Blue dye 8. Pure 10. Fruit drinks 11. Covers 14. Antitoxins 15. Actor Andrews 17. — evil

Dane-Geld

By E. Yaghi

A small eight-year-old boy named Anwar, buddled outside the noisy classroom in a dark corner, sobbing. Great tears rolled down his reddened cheeks and his world seemed as dark as the corner he stood in. Inside, the classroom bully, Harb, clapped and stomped, delighted that he reigned as always, victorious. His voice rose in non-contest merriment as he said, "OK guys whose side are you on?"

In unison, most of the class replied, "You, Harb!"

"And who are you against?" queried Harb.

"Anwar! Anwar!" they answered.

"That's better," Harb stated, beaming. "Whoever comes in my way, I'll break his face. Whoever dares to bother me, I'll show him, understood?"

"Sure, Harb," some boys said.

The stage is set. The actors are children. The scene is any classroom anywhere in the world during recess when there is no adult referee around to chide the children for their cruel behaviour.

When the bell rang, the teacher responsible for the class approached, books in hand, ready to meet the challenge her young students posed. As she neared the classroom, she saw Anwar's small figure shaking with short gasps of breath as his tears stained his unhappy face and his small fists clenched in anger.

"Anwar," the teacher said, "What are you doing here all alone?"

"I'm here, teacher," he said as his body shook, "because Miss Sausan put me here."

"Why? What did you do?"

"Nothing, Miss, but Harb keeps getting me in trouble so I am being punished. I have to stay here until it's time to go home."

"It's all right now, Anwar, come along into the classroom with me. If Sausan says anything, I'll be responsible," she said as she pulled the boy's reluctant arm and he slowly trudged in behind her.

The classroom grew louder and several of Harb's followers ran up to Anwar and either birched him or said, "cry baby!"

Harb the conqueror was delighted by the return of his vanquished classmate. He could goad him more and make fun of him. So he jeered, "Baby, baby, cry like a baby! Come on kids, who'll join me against Anwar?"

Half the class responded in spite of the teacher's protests.

In defence, Anwar said, his face swollen with hurt, "teacher, you don't know Harb. He's always taking my things and making trouble for me and then says I'm the one who bothers him."

"No teacher, Anwar's a liar. He's bad. He's the one who bothers me and takes my things," Harb burst out.

It hardly seemed possible that Anwar could make trouble for anyone. He was a meek, quiet child. He tried to hide beside the teacher and bled his head in shame. The tears that had momentarily stopped, began again and he returned to his place only to sob deeply as if mortally wounded. The teacher restored order to the class and reprimanded them, especially the classroom bully, Harb.

Wildly protested in self-defence and threw his 'busky' arms 'about in insulted gestures.' But, one 'brave' girl who happened to be the best student in her class, said with a

serious and determined look: "No, teacher, what Harb said isn't true. Anwar doesn't bother anybody. Harb sits behind him and keeps pushing him when Miss Sausan isn't looking. When Anwar tells him to stop, he gets in trouble, not Harb."

Truth had been spoken by one smart girl, courageous enough to say her word. Others in the class were stirred and some even began to say, "Hooray for Anwar and down with Harb."

Of course, this reverse attitude greatly disturbed Harb for he had worked hard to get where he was. He had done a lot of "buffaloing" to get the kids where he wanted them.

A lot can be learned from children, for they mimic adult behaviour and in fact, are sometimes adults in miniature, although they are much more innocent in their juvenile outlook.

Harb is the son of a man who holds a high position and a good deal of authority. The child must have had many outstanding examples of abuse of authority, for he has already learned to push people around, bully them and threaten them physically to get what he wants. He gains satisfaction when he picks on a meek child such as Anwar and his ego is inflated when by intimidation he gets the support of the class and has other bullies like himself on his side.

Anwar, on the other hand, is a child who likes to avoid trouble and keeps to himself. He is timid and quiet. His very nature infuriates Harb and he tries to force Anwar to fight back in self-defence.

The other classmates, all at one time or another at odds with Harb, have found it more practical to join him instead of standing up to him or saying the truth.

There is a bully in every classroom, in every school and in every group of children who associated together. These bullies grow up either to be bullied by those stronger than them or else perfect their belligerent personalities into unjust adults who often hold positions of power.

And there are those children who learn that in order to survive they must pay a lip service or "Dane-Geld" to the bullies in their lives.

The isolation of Jordan in the international arena is like Anwar's situation. Jordan is a moderate country, trying to mind its own business but when the Gulf crisis broke out, the bullies (the superpowers) of the world wanted to force Jordan to pay them lip service by condemning the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait and sending troops into Saudi Arabia to defy Iraq.

George Bush and Margaret Thatcher are like Harb who tried to intimidate his fellow classmates into submission and paying the Dane-Geld.

Now, we need one kind and compassionate teacher to take us by the hand like Anwar, and return us to our place and tell the world, "Shame on you, why are you bothering poor Jordan who never hurt anyone at all? Don't you know that 'blessed' are the meek: for they shall inherit the Earth? Leave Jordan alone and mind your own business or you will be punished."

"And that is called paying the Dane-Geld; But we've proved it again and again. That if once you have paid him the Dane-Geld, You never get rid of the Dane." — Rudyard Kipling.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Oct. 11

9:10 Pride and Prejudice

10:00 News In English

10:20 Movie of the Week

Friday, Oct. 12

9:10 Shakespeare

10:00 News In English

10:20 Tanamera, Lion of Singapore

Saturday, Oct. 13

9:00 Encounter

9:30 Classical Music

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature film

Stranger On My Land

Starring: Dec Wallace Stone

An American soldier, a Vietnamese veteran, flies

home to work on his farm in the south; there he is shocked to learn that his government wants to confiscate his land... and so he fights back the same way he did in Vietnam.

Sunday, Oct. 14

9:10 Documentary

The Secret History of Oil

Oil was first discovered in 1859 in Pennsylvania. The Rockefeller family's role in the development of oil industry is discussed.

News In English

10:20 The Paper Man

Rules of the Game

Phillip Cromwell's business flourishes and when he tries to obtain a licence for a TV station he meets stiff resistance from the government officials. Cromwell fights back and wins his case in court.

Monday, Oct. 15

9:10 Shannon's Deal

When Shannon defends a

gangster involved in an armed robbery and gets him a light sentence, the rest of the gang think that they've been betrayed, and seek to kill their imprisoned comrade.

10:00 News In English

10:20 French Feature Film

Le Batten

Starring: Alan Delon — Francois Pierre

Jack, the diamond thief, is out of jail for lack of evidence, but now the rest of the gang is after him. When they fail, they send a beautiful woman after him, but that also fails when she falls in love with him.

Wednesday, Oct. 17

9:10 Economic perspective

10:00 News In English

10:20 Famil Of Spies

John Walker, a U.S. navy submarine communications officer heads a spy network for the KGB for 17 years... Incessant greed is the motive. His wife, reluctantly, gets involved and when she cannot take it anymore, she breaks down and informed the FBI.

Tuesday, Oct. 16

9:10 Documentary

Zimbabwe — House Of Stone

This episode tells us the colonial history of Zimbabwe which began in 1890 when the British General Rhodes occupied it until its liberation in 1980. The liberation war is given special attention.

B.C.

WHAT'S A 'BERMUDA HIGH'?

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

BY JOHNNY HART

YOU'VE NEVER EATEN FERMENTED ONIONS BEFORE?

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

WEATHER BUREAU

Mel Gibson enjoyed exotic film location

By Bob Thomas
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Many film stars return from far-off locations with tales of peril and privation. Now listen to Mel Gibson, who spent three months in the mountainous jungles near the poppy fields of the Golden Triangle of South East Asia:

"It's a neat place, you know. It's not so unpleasant. The food is great. It's hard to get a bad feed there. The dogs are a little mangy. You gotta watch out for rabies and stuff — don't walk around at night. The people are absolutely charming. The culture is old and rich and amazingly simple."

Gibson went to Thailand for filming of Air America, a Tri-Star Pictures action-adventure about CIA opera-

tions in Laos during the Vietnam war. It looks like a physically strenuous shoot, but you won't hear any complaint on that score, either.

"It wasn't too bad," says Gibson. "I think the most strenuous thing I did was cut out of the picture. So it isn't worth talking about."

The star's good feelings may partly be due to his reported salary of \$8 million, plus a cut of the profits. Beyond that, Mel maintains a cheerful attitude about the good fortune that has befallen him during his unexpected movie career. That makes him unique amid a new generation of actors who seem to suffer under the pressures of stardom.

Air America was the name of the CIA's secret airline that operated in South East Asia from the late 1960s to the

mid-1970s. The film is partly based on the book by Christopher Robbins, who wrote that the CIA "maintained a secret mercenary army in Laos." The cargo included refugees, ammunition, counterfeit money as well as bushels of opium transported for local war lords, said Robbins.

Gibson and Robert Downey Jr. are among the ragtag group of pilots flying the rugged terrain. To ease into the role, Gibson took lessons in helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft "so I could at least know what to do, what it felt like. I enjoyed it. There's a safer feeling when you can understand it more."

Until he read the script, Gibson was unaware of the secret operations in Laos. "The picture tells about it in a primer fashion, and it's in-

formative. But I don't think most Americans did know about it."

After appearing in high-energy films like the Mad Max cycle and the two Lethal Weapons, Mel Gibson surprised everyone by taking on the title role in Franco Zeffirelli's Hamlet. Mel Gibson as the gloomy Dane? Is something off-kilter in Denmark?

"I liked the story. It's a great story," he explained. "It's a very tragic story. It's all about bad timing. Why do it? Why not do it, because it was sitting there for the taking and it was offered to me on no-thing less than a silver plate?"

He added that he had done Shakespeare as a young actor in Australia.

Gibson, who co-stars with Glenn Close, said Zeffirelli fixed on a "standard English sound" for the actors.

"It required a kind of uniformity, since you couldn't have a Utah cowboy amid the likes of Alan Bates, Paul Scofield and Ian Holm, pretty good actors who know their Shakespeare."

Mel Gibson's dual nationality, along with his good looks, contribute to the immense popularity he now enjoys after a dozen films.

He spent his first 12 years in upstate New York, then moved with his large family—he was sixth among 11 children—to Sydney. He and his family have as their principal home an Australian cattle ranch and keep a base here.

After his graduation from the National Institute of Dramatic Arts, he was picked by director George Miller to play Mad Max.

His first international films — The Bounty, The River,

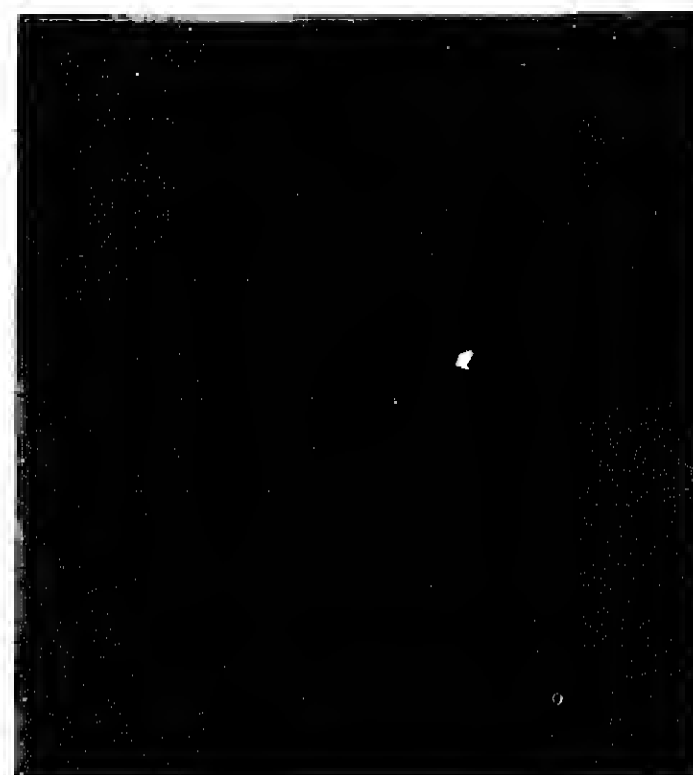
Mrs. Soffel — were unsuccessful, but Gibson made his box-office mark with Lethal Weapon. Now his choice of projects is unlimited.

A devout Catholic, Gibson, 34, strives to maintain a balance between career and family. He and his wife now have six children including 7-year-old twins. He tries to take them all along wherever he works.

"We had to suspend that because of the Air America location," he said.

"I didn't want to risk going through all that business of inoculations and kids in the jungle and talk about the snakes."

"Geography and time permitting, they go to school wherever we are. There's a sense of semi-permanence about their education, but



Mel Gibson in *Tequila Sunrise*

they're getting one. Cultural smorgasbord, and that can't be bad. They get a cultural be bad."

Actor fulfills childhood fantasies in new thriller

By Bob Thomas
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — As a boy growing up in Ireland, Liam Neeson loved to be scared by Hollywood horror movies. Now he can do some of the scaring himself.

The towering 6 feet, 4 inches (1.93 metres), gentle-voiced actor stars as Darkman in the new thriller from Universal Pictures.

He plays Dr. Peyton Westlake, a dedicated scientist whose breakthrough research on synthetic skin is stolen by hit men who ruin his face and leave him for dead. Westlake rises from the ashes, sets up a new lab in an abandoned building and returns as Darkman to punish the bad guys. Sort of the Phantom of the Opera meets Batman.

"It's a mixture of the genre," Neeson admitted, "with lots of characters who have been cinematically created in the '40s and '50s: Charles Laughton in the Hunchback of Notre Dame; Karloff; Colin Clive, the scientist in the Frankenstein films."

"It was a chance to actually fulfill some childhood wishes and fantasies, which was to play this romantic lead — because I see Darkman as very romantic — yet this dark, somewhat sinister, mysterious guy. He's sort of like an avenging angel."

"I was attracted to it for a multitude of reasons. Darkman was part of my growing-up process, my first appreciation of cinema — certainly with Charles Laughton, also Spencer Tracy in Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," he said.

"It was a chance to actually fulfill some childhood wishes and fantasies, which was to play this romantic lead — because I see Darkman as very romantic — yet this dark, somewhat sinister, mysterious guy. He's sort of like an avenging angel, but he's just a regular guy trying to get his life together. It was a good compilation for an actor to try to do."

It was also an ordeal: climbing into the makeup chair at 2 a.m. or 3 a.m. and emerging five hours later with Dr. Westlake's ravaged face.

"I had to get physically fit for it, and I trained like an athlete," he said. "I trained throughout the film, because my next role was as a bare-knuckle fighter. I killed two birds with one stone, so to speak."

Darkman marks a major leap for Neeson's career. It's his first starring role in a U.S. film. He has already made a profound impression in a succession of attention-getting roles: as the sardonic horror film director in the Dead Pool with Clint Eastwood; as the mute accused-murderer defended by Cher in Suspect; as Diane Keaton's sculptor lover in the Good Mother.

Neeson was born in Ballymena, Northern Ireland and drifted comfortably into acting. He started in school plays at 10 or 11, and decided at 16 that he had to act.

"My early training was at drama festivals in the north of Ireland," he related. "Every year, little towns and villages would do anything from Ibsen, Shakespeare, Chekhov, O'Casey, all the Irish playwrights. That was a fantastic training ground, just great."

"The curtain always had to go up at 9 o'clock so that the farmers could get their milkin' done, get washed and shaved, in order to get into the theatre, which was normally a parochial hall or a barn. That was my theatrical tradition."

Neeson moved on to the legendary Abbey Theatre in Dublin, where director John Boorman discovered him for the 1981 medieval adventure Excalibur. The experience was enough to convince the actor that his future lay in films.

"I got a career sense and a love for the cinema," Neeson recalled, "or for action in front of the camera. I should say, My training up until then was all stage work, mainly in the Abbey theatre."

"Boorman gave me this other dimension to acting. It was fabulous, because he would take the time to explain the camera, what he was doing in this shot. We were all greenhorns, myself and a wonderful collection of English stage actors. Boorman gave me four-months' training in the power of images and the power of the camera. And, ultimately, the power of light and shadow, as he called it."

"The bug got under my skin, and I went to London and lived there for seven years, made a few films, a little TV, a little stage work. There came a point where I felt the next step was to come out here. I felt the right age, and I felt mature enough to cope with extricating myself beyond my habitual surroundings."

"The timing was good. The thing about being here is that work seems to bring work, success brings success. So far it's been OK," he said.

Neeson, 37, makes his base in Los Angeles, but he added: "My real home is Ireland. I'll never really leave it, in a spiritual sense. The longer I stay here, the more Irish I become."

Irish traditional music thrives — once you can find it

By Paul Majendie
Reuters

GALWAY, Ireland — Irish traditional music is alive and well and thriving in pubs across the island. The trouble is trying to find it.

It takes a musical detective to track down the right pub on the right night for a memorable evening of foot-tapping reels and haunting airs.

Nothing is scheduled, the festivities often do not start until late and you may have to go on a pub crawl first to find the wandering minstrels.

But it is worth the hunt. For the big attraction of this thriving art form is its informality and spontaneity.

Once you track down a lively session, you will hear a

hand of highly skilled musicians utterly wrapped up in the melodies and playing mainly for their own enjoyment.

The peat fire roars, the Guinness flows and the stage is set. Out comes the tin whistle. The fiddler rosin his bow. The bodhran (goatskin) drums are readied and the Uilleann pipes (like bagpipes) prepared.

Jimmy McGuire, whose Galway Pub in western Ireland is a magnet for traditional musicians, says "they are certainly professional in their abilities but only two of them playing here are fulltime professionals. They play for the love of it."

"Two are doctors, three are teachers and one is a university professor of biochemistry."

The strength of traditional musicians is that they tend to be playing for themselves. They sound so much fresher and less stilted than established groups.

"I may pay a couple of them but the others just get their pint of Guinness and would happily play all night for the fun and enjoyment of it."

Comhaltas Ceoltoiri Eireann (the Irish Musicians' Fraternity) was set up in 1951 to promote Irish traditional music. It has succeeded from Bagdad to Pyongyang, from Sydney to New York.

"There are very few forms of native music around the world where people just take out their instruments on a street corner and start to play," said association chief

Labhras O Nurchu.

"We run 40 festivals across the country. People meet to play in community halls, pubs, even at the village crossroads. We took a group to Bagdad last year for St Patrick's Day (Ireland's national day). Another went to Japan, another to North Korea. We even have branches in Luxembourg and Sardinia."

"Our All-Ireland Festival in Sligo this year attracted 130,000 people. We even had a Mohawk Indian in from Ottawa who played the harp and sang songs in the Irish language as well as a New Yorker reputed to be one of the best Uilleann pipers."

He baulks at the "begosh and begorra" tourist image of an Ireland awash with leprechauns and jovial drunks

wishing you "top of the morning" and dancing a jig.

"There is nothing wrong with When Irish Eyes Are Smiling but this is a much more developed art from that has grown up over the centuries."

It can also help to build bridges on a divided and tragic island where Irish Republican Army guerrillas are battling to oust Britain from Northern Ireland.

"In the North we have 60 branches with both communities involved. It is not just nationalists and Catholics. It is a very unifying concept. It goes back beyond our divisions."

He readily admits it is a headache trying to find the right venue. "Part of the fun is

tracking it down. But that is not fair to the tourist so we have put on 60 venues throughout the summer and assure people this is not just 'stage Irish'."

Each instrument has its faithful following: "They go from a tin whistle that costs a punt (\$1.70) to harps that go for 1,000 punts (\$1,700) and pipes for 2,000 (\$3,400)."

Instrument makers cannot keep up with the demand and Irish music classes attract up to one million people a year, the association says.

Why then is it thriving? Labhras O Nurchu puts it all down to that elusive quality of impromptu spontaneity: "Nine to 90-year-old play for the sheer fun of it at the drop of a hat."

Christina Hoyos dances Flamenco's pain and passion

By Stephen Brown
Reuters

MADRID — Christina Hoyos agrees with Spanish gypsies who describe Flamenco as their cry of pain.

Hoyos, the dance dubbed the "Ambassador of Flamenco" who took the Spanish dance to the Paris Opera, said even her hair hurts when she dances.

Her hands and feet are deformed from the impossible demands Flamenco makes on the dancer's body. Knobs of bone protrude from the backs of her hands — the result of years of intricate, exacting movements.

Hoyos' fiery presence became familiar to flungoes worldwide in three Flamenco films by Spanish director Carlos Saura which starred her and Antonio Gades — Carmen, Blood Wedding and Love, The Magician.

Hoyos and Gades danced

together in Gades' Flamenco company for 20 years until last year when she formed her own group and took her purist vision of the passionate Andalusian dance around Europe.

"When I dance I try to make my partner fall in love with me, he must love me sincerely and more than anybody. I devour him with my eyes and body," said Hoyos in her dressing room at Madrid's Zarzuela Opera House where her Suenos Flamencos (Flamenco Dreams) show stopped recently during its current European tour.

"There is almost no physical contact and that's why it's so erotic. You want to touch but you can't and that is magical. It is like two cocks fighting or two people who want to make love," she said.

A spotlight picks out two guitarists and a male singer in a corner of the Zarzuela stage, then another illuminates Hoyos centre-stage in a

long flame-red "faralae" dress.

For the next two hours without interval, Hoyos, her partner and husband Juan Antonio Jimenez — another star of the Saura Trilogy — and the company of seven dancers and six musicians take the full house at the Zarzuela through moody seguiriyas, passionate tamaros and rowdy, ebullient alegrías and bulerías.

As the singers rasp wailing Flamenco laments and Spanish guitars cast their spell, Hoyos bewitches the audience.

"In Suenos I try to show the dance in all its purity without forgetting its roots," she said. "When I left Gades' company where I had been since 1969 I had been touring Carmen for five years, hiding my personality behind characters, so I wanted to just dance Flamenco without any characters."

Andalusian gypsies are credited with creating Flamenco. Although Hoyos is Payo (non-gypsy) she remembers the Seville where she was born and spent her youth steeped in Flamenco.

You lived it every day, it was a way of life," she said. "In the streets you would hear Flamenco on the radio and see little girls dancing, old people clapping and a guy in some bar would start playing. You don't see that anywhere else in Spain or in the world."

As a shy little girl in a Seville slum she danced in secret until she was 11 when her mother discovered her and entered her for a television talent show. Her talent was spotted and coaxed by a renowned figure in Flamenco culture — Enrique "El Cojo" (Lame Henry), a fat, limping maestro of the Andalusian dance.

Hoyos left school at 16 and did the rounds of the Flamenco night spots until

Gades discovered her.

"The poverty I lived in helps me push myself more every day. If I had been like my sisters, one working in a factory and the other a seamstress, I'd never have been able to do a lot of things I've done," she said.

Hoyos' success has already bought her a place in the sun, but at 44 she feels in her prime.

"Age gives you experience, a firmer way of treading the ground," she said. "Young dancers are not Cuajados, as we say in Andalusia — you leave a stew for a while and it is tastier, 'Cuajado'."

Her ambitions for Flamenco include wanting "more doors to be opened to it" and for Andalusia to have its own subsidised dance company.

Hoyos and Gades have played a major role in gaining Flamenco international acceptance as more than just a

tourist attraction, but she denies that Flamenco is fashionable.

"It's more popular every day but it's not fashionable, because fashions come and go," she argued. "Other dances are beautiful but leave you cold, while Flamenco sends people away rich with feeling. The world needs that."

Not everyone agrees. When Hoyos took her show to the Paris Opera last year she found its then director, Soviet-born ballet dancer Rudolf Nureyev, trying to bar the door.

"He said Flamenco was not fit for the Paris Opera. I really didn't expect someone with the sensitivity of a great dancer to say that," she said. "Either he was going through a bad patch or he realised that Flamenco is pulling in the crowds."

Nureyev was later fired. Flamenco stayed.

3,000 years of Mexico's pre-Columbian art presented in Paris

By Pascale Teinac

PARIS — A delightful clay priestess from Veracruz



Pre-Columbian art in Mexico

laughing with all her filed teeth, a sumptuous ceremonial, jade, Maya mosaic mask, a priest officiating in a bloody

Aztec ritual in honour of the god of goldsmiths, and a hand-cut head are among the objects presented in the biggest Mexican pre-Columbian art exhibition ever organised in France.

One hundred and twenty-six exceptional works, most of which had never yet left Mexican museums, made the trip to Paris for this panorama of three millennia of pre-Hispanic culture, knowledge of which continues to grow thanks to new discoveries.

Today, it is known that the Olmecs, who were very powerful in the first millennium B.C. and remained a mystery for a long time with their huge, enigmatic, carved stone heads, were real innovators. They were at the origin

of town planning in meso-America. They built the first system of hydraulic control in pre-Columbian Mexico and they were the first to imprint a calendar system in stone. This system was to be perfected by the Mayas to the highest degree by combining the civil calendar of 365 days and the ritual calendar with a cycle of 260 days. The combination gave a cycle of 52 years or a calendar wheel which forms the basis of Mayan chronology.

The Mayas, who built the pyramids of Chichen-Itza and the Palenque temples, also had the custom of showing the important personalities of their community on carved standing stones and of nothing important events on them.

Several of these stones are presented in the exhibition not far from an impressive collection of Toltec stone carvings representing enormous atlantes and standard bearers with their picturesque layered head-dresses.

In Teotihuacan, the City of the Gods, famous for its pyramids to the sun and moon and its worship of the god of rain Tlaloc and the plumed serpent Quetzacoatl, the sculptors had a very strong sense of geometry. Thus the man sitting cross-legged with his elbows on his knees, fits into a perfect hexagon. On his chest, there is a hollow, shaped like an inverted trapeze bearing other carved characters inside it.

An astonishing stone head representing "duality" could almost lead the visitor to wonder if he was not at a Picasso exhibition. The artist, belonging to the Totonac culture and living just before the Spanish conquest, has only carved half of the face, which is totally deformed, and has left the other half smooth. The effect is striking.

The whole exhibition is fascinating and one may note the great progress made in appreciating this art since, "barely a century ago," writes Jacques Soustelle, "pottery, sculpture and other objects of pre-Columbian art were still considered, as hideous and 'barbaric' in Europe." — L. Actualité en France.

Doctor urges work-out sessions for eye problems

By Philippa Neave

NEW YORK — Do you suffer from headaches, a stiff neck, motion sickness, an inability to read or concentrate for any length of time? Do you often lose your place while reading, or have to follow the lines with your finger? Do you find yourself bumping into things? If any of these sounds like you, the chances are something is wrong with your vision — even if you think you can see perfectly well.

The obvious answer is to go to an optician, who will sit you in front of an eye chart, and, finding you can read the letters at the prescribed distance, may well send you on your way telling you there is nothing wrong.

Yet a growing number of specialists now argue that the standard 20/20 eye test-card only examines a very small segment of our vision. "The eyes are measured one at a time, sitting rigid in a chair

and using a medium that is in very high contrast — black letters on a white background," said Dr. Joe Shapiro, a leading optometrist who is one of the pioneers of a more holistic approach to eye care. "When was the last time you were out on the street with one eye covered, standing immobile and trying to focus on a specific object 20 feet away?"

Think about how artificial (the test) is. Optometrists specialise in visual training and corrective treatment through exercises and lenses, but do not perform surgery.

It is estimated that in the U.S. some 40 per cent of the population now wears eye glasses, and studies show that visual problems often develop in the late teens. Experts say many cases of near-sightedness or myopia — by far the most common problem — are caused by our modern environment and life-style. "Our eyes are three-dimensional detectors," explained the 44-year-old specialist. Dr. Shapiro lectures extensively on eye care and has appeared on numerous television and radio programmes. "We have hunter-soldier eyes, made to spot game and enemies at a distance," he added.

Studies show that children today read three times as many textbooks as their grandparents did. It is only in the last half century that we have begun spending long periods reading and studying. "We are forced to keep our focus locked in, looking at a very high contrast situation of black on white, while the natural environment is a whole range of contrasts,"

said Dr. Shapiro. "We are forced to negate our peripheral vision when we read and study and to focus on detail. All this coupled with the fears and pressures of learning and achieving combine to break down our visual performance. It fractures the relationship of the two eyes working together as a team."

"When that happens, we are forced to put a lot of energy into seeing, which should come as naturally as breathing, whether reading books, meeting people or shopping," he added. Such strain is very often subconscious. It can lead to nervous tension and exhaustion and can be the cause of seemingly inexplicable changes in behaviour. Using up valuable energy in actually focusing on an object can also reduce one's capacity to absorb information.

At his Centre for Unlimited Vision in Manhattan, Dr. Shapiro works with patients to correct a wide variety of eye problems, from myopia and astigmatism to improving binocular vision — the capacity of both eyes to work together. The centre is a large, bright room full of unusual charts, colourful images and props with strips of tape dotted around the walls. This is like an "eye gym" where patients come to train, build up muscle strength, improve coordination and increase flexibility.

Working out in one corner is Diana Larmore, who has returned to the centre for a check-up after treatment that started in 1984. Suffering from severe myopia from an

early age, 38-year-old Larmore had been told by doctors that nothing could be done to save her progressively failing eyesight. "I had seven lamps in my small sitting room. When I was crossing the street I'd have to look for the curb and was always bumping into people. I never felt safe on the street," she said. "I was told I was going blind. I had pretty much given up, I was getting ready to turn my eyes off and learn Braille. My husband and I even started making jokes about having a blind guide dog."

Larmore worked diligently for one and a half years and did exercises at home for an hour each day. "My eye glasses were a crutch. For years I had been over-prescribed," she said. Soon, her vision improved by one third. She was able to take up activities she had been forced to abandon, such as reading, hiking and driving. She was able to change jobs and start an exciting career: "I've discovered I am not a shy person. I had been through life thinking I was shy. This gave me something I had never had before: Eye contact with other people. My eyes had never worked together well enough to give a steady look and communicate through gaze."

Throughout her treatment, Larmore was given exercises designed to stimulate and re-awaken the visual "pathways" to the brain. Explains Dr. Shapiro: "We see in the brain. The eyes don't tell us what to see, the brain tells us what to look for." In most myopia cases, the eye can focus on objects that are near, but can

not relax for long-distance viewing. A myopic patient will often be prescribed eye glasses, but the optometrist argues that this only addresses the symptoms and not the cause of the problem. In fact, research shows eye glasses can sometimes make matters worse, he says. "Glasses make the world smaller, they move the space into the lens area, compressing the image and shutting down peripheral vision." Glasses also stimulate the act of focusing, further reducing the eye's ability to relax at a distance. In many cases, contact lenses can be a preferable alternative to glasses, as they do not lock the vision into a frame.

Exercises used at Dr. Shapiro's "eye-gym" include subjecting the eye to blinking lights, making the patient alternate between near and far focusing and using mirrors to alter distance. The idea is to stimulate the nerve centres in the brain that send the messages to the optic muscles. "We work on the adaptations the brain has made to a visual problem and break that pattern down," said the specialist.

Special optical aids such as lenses are used to help stimulate or relax the focusing system. Other devices include prisms that change the position of where the eye is aimed, and machines that make the eye follow a point which is in circular motion.

Depending on the severity of the problem, treatment can last between three and 18 months. "Most patients make radical changes in their visual and neurological performance and comfort within three to



Optometrist Joe Shapiro swears by gymnastics specially designed to exercise and relax the eyes.

six months at the rate of a one-hour session a week," said the optometrist. Patients are also asked to do a minimum of 15 minutes of exercises at home. "With near-sighted patients, I get at least 25 per cent improvement in most people. With some, it can be as much as 50 or 70 per cent," he added.

The service is certainly not cheap. An initial eye examination lasting one and a half hours costs between \$100 and \$150. Charges for subsequent treatment sessions range between \$25 and \$75. Most of the methods of visual training in use today were actually developed in the 1920s and 1930s, but the number of optometrists has declined over the past 50 years, because of the proliferation of opticians treating eye disorders with spectacles. Only now are people starting to turn back to the old techniques. Today, the profession is regaining momentum and more and more optometrists are practising in the United States, Britain and many other countries — World News Link.

Signs of eyesight problems in children

Poor visual skills can make learning difficult, stressful and frustrating. A bright child may perform badly at school and can become irritable, nervous or lethargic. If your child repeatedly displays some of the signs on the following checklist, it is advisable to arrange for a test.

- Holding a book very close (only 7 or 8 inches away)
- Child holds head at an extreme angle to the book when reading
- Child covers one eye when reading
- Child squints when doing near-vision work
- Constant poor posture when working close
- Child moves head back and forth while reading instead of moving the eyes
- Poor attention span, drowsiness after prolonged work less than an arm's length away
- Child loses place when moving gaze from desk work to chalkboard, or when copying from text to notebook
- Child using a marker to keep his place when reading
- Irregular letter or word spacing when writing
- Child reverses letters or words
- Repeatedly omits "small" words
- Rereads or skips words or lines
- Misaligns digits in columns of numbers
- Burning or itching eyes after work
- Child blinks excessively when doing near work
- Rubs eyes after short periods of reading

Hair loss from chemotherapy 'may be prevented'

By Paul Reecer
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The loss of hair, a side effect that adds embarrassment to the suffering of cancer patients receiving chemotherapy treatment, may be prevented with drugs now being tested on laboratory rats, researchers say.

Dr. A.A. Yunis, of the University of Miami Jackson Memorial Hospital Medical Centre, said Thursday that he and his colleagues had discovered "by chance" that an experimental cancer drug, blocked hair loss in rats being used in chemotherapy studies. Yunis said they made the

discovery while testing cancer-fighting drugs on lab rats that had been given leukemia cells.

Half of the rats were treated with a drug called Cytosine Arabinoside, or Ara-C, the rest were treated with a combination of Ara-C and an experimental drug called Imuvet.

"We found, lo and behold, that the rats with Ara-C only became bald. They lost all their hair," said Yunis. "The ones with both Ara-C and Imuvet, however, did not lose hair at all."

Additionally, he said, in only about 20 per cent of the rats did the leukemia thrive,

showing promise for the therapy in controlling the disease as well.

Yunis said his group then tested Imuvet with another common cancer drug, doxorubicin, or DX, and found that rats with this combination also experienced no hair loss, while rats receiving only the DX lost hair on their heads and shoulders.

Imuvet combined with a third cancer drug, cyclophosphamide, however, did not prevent hair loss in the rats, said Yunis.

Finding a way to prevent hair loss during chemotherapy could give a major psychological boost to cancer patients,

Yunis said.

"It will improve the quality of life for these people," he said.

Dr. Gregory Curt, director of the Clinical Oncology Department at the National Cancer Institute, said controlling hair loss during chemotherapy "is a very serious thing for patients."

Curt said that during chemotherapy, doctors worry most about how the drug is affecting the cancer and the healthy organs in the body.

"But the two things that concern patients the most about chemotherapy are nausea and that some people can get bald," he said. There are

drugs to control the nausea, but there is no pill to block the hair loss.

"For both men and women, it is one of the side effects that concerns people the most because it changes one's body image," said Curt.

The physician said he remembers at least two patients who were so concerned about their possible loss of hair that they actually refused life-saving chemotherapy.

Imuvet is now being tested as a chemotherapy agent against brain cancer. Yunis said it could be several years before it is approved for use on patients.

But he said that the impor-

He said that Imuvet is a drug known as a biological response modifier because it alters the way some cells in the immune system act. If the precise effect of this drug on the hair follicles could be identified, then new drugs with this action could be developed, said Yunis.

A report on the University of Miami research is to be published in Science, the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

tant thing about the discovery by his team is that it gives researchers a clue to help find even more effective drugs to block hair loss.

Researchers fight back in animal-rights war

WASHINGTON (AP) — The American Medical Association (AMA) has accused animal-rights activists of mounting a campaign of terrorism, with bombings, break-ins and hate mail, to try to prevent all medical research using animals.

The AMA said it was starting a counter-campaign, noting that "science and medical research may come to a halt if we do not take our heads out of the sand."

"There is a growing number of animal activists whose sole goal is to halt all biomedical research using animals," Dr. William E. Jacott, an AMA trustee, said at a news conference. "To these groups, the importance of the research to human medicine doesn't matter...It's animal rights versus human rights."

Jacott said the AMA plans other news conferences and activities to forcefully present the medical community's view of the need to continue animal research.

The news conference included six researchers who described how their laboratories had been broken into, how their families had been threatened on the phone and in the mail, and how bombings had been attempted. "It's been horrible," said Walter Salinger, a University of North Carolina researcher who uses cats to study the brain. "It's changed my life. Now I work in fear."

Members of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) picketed the building where the news conference was being held. PETA and other animal-rights groups conducted their own news conference after the AMA briefing.

Barbara Hale, a spokeswoman for PETA, acknowledged that her organization's goal is to block all medical research that uses animals as subjects, but she said the group was not involved in break-ins, threats or bombings.

PETA, she said, believes that animals are not needed in

medical research and that "there are many other ways to gain knowledge that is less costly and more beneficial." At the AMA conference, Dr. Torsten Wiesel, a 1981 Nobel Prize winner for his work in brain research, said animals represent the only technique for advancing medical understanding in many areas. "Modern biomedical research would come to a halt if researchers no longer had animals available," he said. "Computers cannot explain the nature of normal and diseased minds."

John Orem, a Texas Tech University professor of physiology, said that animal-rights activists broke into his laboratory, destroyed equipment, stole documents and took five cats being used in research.

Orem said the break-in was followed by a billboard campaign that accused him of cruelty and waste. He said he received 8,000 pieces of hate mail, harassing phone calls and four bomb threats, one of which forced the evacuation of a clinic.

"This has cost me at least a year of my professional life," he said.

Richard C. Van Sluysers, who uses rats to study the neural connections in the brain, said that he endured a similar campaign, including one bombing attempt in which the bomb exploded prematurely and killed one person.

Salinger said that his staff has had to receive instructions on how to detect and deal with letter bombs. His university, he said, has had to divert \$100,000 in education funds to counter the disruptions caused by the animal-rights campaign.

Dr. Michael Carey, a professor at Louisiana State University's School of Medicine, said that an animal-rights campaign forced him to stop research on how to treat brain injuries just as his group was experimenting with a promising new drug.

Africans are main victims of the global spread of AIDS

By John Edlin and
Didrikke Schanche
The Associated Press

NAIROBI — By the time Ronnie Mutimusekwa was 15, he was sleeping regularly with three different girls. A few years later, the number had grown to 15 and he was proud to think any woman he asked would go to bed with him.

"I guess I made sex a hobby," said the 34-year-old.

It proved to be a deadly hobby. Mutimusekwa, from Zimbabwe's southern city of Bulawayo, contracted AIDS. He does not know who gave it to him, nor does he know who may have caught it from him.

Behaviour like his has contributed to the rapid spread of the disease in Africa, and has helped make the continent the AIDS centre of the world.

Two-thirds of the world's estimated AIDS cases are in Africa, and most of those are concentrated in about 12 countries across the continent's central, eastern and southern regions.

The problem only threatens to get worse, according to medical experts. Infection rates, unlike those in most other areas of the world, are rising in Africa. If current trends continue, millions of African infants will be born with the deadly disease, and Africa's population growth rate — now the world's high-

est — will be cut as AIDS kills those in what should be the most productive time of their lives.

The Geneva-based World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that in Sub-Saharan Africa, one of every 40 adult men and women is infected with the HIV virus that causes AIDS. In the United States, which has recorded about half the world's known cases of AIDS, one of every 75 men and 700 women has HIV, WHO estimates.

Because of under-recognition, under-reporting and delays in reporting, WHO estimates only a fraction of the world's cases of AIDS and HIV have been recorded.

As of mid-1990, about 65,000 AIDS cases had been reported from Africa. But WHO estimates closer to 500,000 adult AIDS cases probably exist — more than half the estimated global total.

In what it calls a conservative estimate, the organisation says 5 million Africans may be HIV carriers.

"AIDS and HIV are becoming more and more a disease of the developing world," said Michael Merson, WHO's anti-AIDS chief, in a telephone interview from Geneva. "By the year 2000, we expect 80 per cent of the cases to be in the developing world."

The organisation says about

25 million to 30 million cases worldwide are expected by the end of the century.

Merson includes Latin America when he speaks of AIDS and the developing world, but WHO statistics show the severity of the disease in Africa far outstrips any other continent.

Today, AIDS is the leading cause of death among young adults in many African countries, said Merson.

The average African victim, however, differs from his American or European counterpart, who is usually a homosexual or an intravenous drug user. In Africa, most AIDS casualties are heterosexuals. Because of this, the number of women infected roughly equals the number of men.

And because many of the infected women are in their prime, HIV transmission from mother to child is an increasing problem.

Already this year, about 500,000 children carrying the HIV virus have been born in Africa, says WHO. The organisation estimates an additional 10 million infected infants will be born before the year 2000. Another 10 million children born to infected mothers but who will not contract the disease are expected to become AIDS-related orphans in the 1990s, says WHO.

A 26-year-old unemployed

Zimbabwean who lost a 2-year-old daughter to the disease said she learned she had AIDS while still in the hospital after delivering her baby.

"I was really hurt because the baby had also contracted the disease and whenever she was brought in for breast-feeding, I would look at her and cry," she told Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency.

Her husband also tested positive for the disease. But rather than engage in safer habits, she said he stopped sleeping with her and started bringing other women home to bed.

Such a negligent promiscuity is encouraging the disease's spread, as are a tradition of polygamy among many African peoples, a high incidence of other sexually transmitted diseases — particularly those that create sores — and centuries-old customs.

In Zambia, for instance, where 3,000 AIDS cases have been recorded but many times that are believed to exist, a custom among the Kaonde tribe demands that when a man dies, a male relative must sleep with the widow to exorcise ghosts.

Enough people will be dying of AIDS in the next 10 years that African population growth rates, the highest in the world, are expected to slow, says WHO. Beyond the year 2000, if current trends continue, populations could

even decline, according to the U.N. organisation.

Already along the East-West corridor of countries from Kenya to Ivory Coast, the hardest-hit West African country, villages are being decimated by the virus.

In Southeastern Uganda, where the majority of that country's AIDS cases have been recorded, residents of Rakai said as many as six people were dying daily by 1988.

Fred Ssonko, manager of a local hotel, said at the time he was going to burial "almost every afternoon."

The 35-year-old took on the extra care of eight children he adopted after his brother and his best friend died of the illness.

While education and awareness programmes have changed behaviour and slowed the rate of new infections in Europe and America, the rates are increasing at an "alarming rate" in African and other Third World countries, according to WHO.

Despite internationally funded AIDS prevention programmes throughout the continent, African still lacks the resources to mount educational campaigns that reach all its 500 million people.

"We know that a lot of people know about HIV and AIDS. But we don't know enough yet about getting their behaviour to change," said

Merson.

"We want to get safer sexual practices and more condoms used," he said. "And it's very important to treat other sexually transmitted diseases."

However, even some of those most at risk and who are easily accessible still don't believe AIDS is a real threat. Surveys have found that 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the prostitutes in some large East and Central African cities are infected with HIV.

However, in Kenya's capital, Nairobi, some prostitutes interviewed recently by a local paper said they thought the figures were just propaganda for government-backed family planning programmes.

One AIDS prevention programme being run by the Nairobi-based African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) is targeting a highly vulnerable population that health workers credit with fuelling the virus' spread: Long-distance truckers.

Since the disease first was recorded in Africa in 1983, medical researchers have found AIDS spreading most quickly along trucking routes, with a high incidence of cases at popular roadside stops throughout southern, eastern and central Africa.

AMREF is distributing free condoms to the local prostitutes there and to drivers who frequent them.

Student protests, rallies continue

(Continued from page 1)

over the continued Israeli violence against the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Suleiman Arar, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, met with about 1,000 students and told them Prime Minister Mader Badran had promised to consider popular demands to arm civilians to defend Jordan against Israel.

A call to arm the population with light weapons has been a repeated demand of pan-Arab, leftist and Islamic leaders in Jordan since the Gulf crisis began Aug. 2.

As shops and public institutions closed in the northern city of Irbid for three hours in protest against Monday's killings in Jerusalem, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Faqir

addressed students at the Jordan University of Science and Technology condemning Israel and the support that the Zionist state receives from the United States.

In the southern city of Karak schoolchildren took to the streets in a spontaneous protest and carried pictures of His Majesty King Hussein as well as Jordanian and Palestinian flags. In Zarqa, a city of half a million people north of Amman, Palestinian camp leaders met with the city's governor to discuss the importance of safeguarding national unity in the face of the Israeli threat.

Representatives of the Amman chapter of the Arab Organisation for Human Rights condemned the Jerusalem massacre as an act of "barbarism" and called on the U.N. to send a fact-finding mission and peacekeeping force to the occu-

pled territories.

The Jordanian Communist Party said in a press release that the killings and wounding of the Palestinians had put the issue of "international legitimacy" to another test. "The massacre," said a statement made available to the press, "will only increase the determination of the Palestinian people to continue the intifada."

The head of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society, Dr. Mohammad Abu Qoura, denounced Israel's "inhuman measures" and criticised the International Red Cross saying that it had violated its neutrality through a press release in which it referred to the West Bank and Gaza as "occupied Israeli land."

The Red Cross had not read the Fourth Geneva Convention, it appeared, Abu Qoura said.

France calls for world support

(Continued from page 1)

should be mixed. Many problems impose and reimpose themselves at the same time. This doesn't mean that the therapy should be the same and that the solutions should be unified."

Asked about the reservations of the United States to associate itself with a new U.N. condemnation of Israeli practices in the occupied territories, the Elysee Palace spokesman said that this "difference in tackling" the problem would not cast doubts on the "cohesion demonstrated by the Security Council towards the Gulf crisis."

"On the Iraq-Kuwait issue there is no rift and there is none perceived in the future," he said. "On the other issues, there are different approaches; that is not new. Therefore there are no

cracks in a wall that doesn't exist. Unfortunately, cohesion of the international community as far as the Near Eastern issue is concerned is yet to be arrived at. It is exposed to criticism for using double standards. This cannot be blamed on France."

Mitterrand had first supported the idea of an international conference on the Middle East when he visited Amman in July 1985 following His Majesty King Hussein's proposal. He had declared: "All formulas tried till now have failed."

"France hopes that a meeting under U.N. auspices could take place. It would be difficult to guarantee the decisions taken if the big powers didn't have a role. I wish it were possible to find around the same negotiation table all those directly concerned," the spokesman said.

PLO urges U.N. administration

(Continued from page 1)

We believe that the U.N. is the most adequate forum for conflict resolution since it is an institution which can reconcile ethics with politics," Safieh said.

In Tunis, Arab League officials said Iraq and two other states have accepted a Palestinian request for an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss the killings in Jerusalem.

PLO sources said the group saw the meeting as an opportunity to bridge the gap between states favourable to Iraq and those sympathetic to Saudi Arabia and the United States.

The league officials said Iraq, Algeria and Yemen — which stayed away from the last league ministerial meeting in Cairo on

Sept. 10 — agreed to the PLO call under an article covering procedure for emergency meetings when an Arab state is attacked.

Article Six of the league charter bypasses the need for approval by a simple majority of the 21 members but a meeting would not be official unless at least 11 member states attend.

Since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, league meetings have been dominated by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other pro-Western allies, which have a narrow majority.

The sources said it would be embarrassing for pro-Western members to stay away from an Arab meeting on such an emotional issue as the killings in Jerusalem.

Israeli Arabs stage protests

(Continued from page 1)

Gaza Strip, but masked activists sporadically defied the curfew and clashed with troops.

In Gaza refugee camp near Nabulus in the West Bank, Palestinian sources said Israeli forces rushed a 10-year-old boy to hospital after shooting him in the head.

In Gaza City in the Gaza Strip, an 18-year-old was in critical condition after soldiers opened fire at stone-throwing activists defying the curfew, they added.

In Arab Jerusalem, police clamped a curfew on Shabbat refugee camp after battling hun-

dreds of stone-throwers who had blocked the main road.

Arab Jerusalem otherwise observed the second day of a general strike mourning the dead.

A court ordered Palestinian activist Faisal Al Hussein and Islamic religious leader Sheikh Mohammad Said Jamal be held for 10 days, rejecting a defence argument that police provoked Monday's shootings.

Arab civic leaders and members of parliament who joined thousands of worshippers at Al Aqsa Mosque in a prayer for the dead.

Iraq vows to 'punish' Israel

(Continued from page 1)

"If the Israelis really know the power of Israel, they will hold back," the newspaper quoted Shamir as saying.

Asked what might happen if Saddam remained in power in Baghdad, Shamir was quoted as saying "The Gulf states could fall like houses of cards."

"The people would hardly continue to support their sheikhs and leaders if they see that Saddam Hussein is the winner," the newspaper quoted Shamir as saying.

Morgenpost, a major Berlin daily, did not say when the interview took place, but published a picture of Shamir talking with their correspondent in occupied Jerusalem.

Zimbabwe condemned Israel for the Monday's killing.

In a special statement released through the semi-official Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency, the government described the shootings of demonstrators as "callous, inhuman and unlawful" and "a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter."

The massacre was also "a crime against humanity," the statement said.

"Such unprovoked acts of brutality against a civilian population clearly demonstrate that a speedy solution should be found to the Palestinian question," the statement said.

The government called on the international community to join in condemnation of the killings and send a clear signal to Israel not to seize on the Gulf crisis to step up repression of Palestinians.

Zimbabwe, which plays host to a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) embassy in Harare, would continue to support the Palestinians in "their just struggle for their homeland," the statement said.

Hundreds of activists, chanting "Death to Israel, death to America," marched through Beirut's southern suburbs Wednesday to denounce Monday's massacre.

The demonstration, called by Hizbollah, was led by representatives of Palestinian factions and Muslim clergymen.

Marchers, including women, children and heavily-armed guerrillas, carried black flags and banners denouncing the massacre.

With no desire for war, united Germany instills an intellectual fear

By Günter Grass

WHEN the ministers for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany met a few months ago in Brest — a Polish town until it became part of Belorussia in 1945 — the choice of venue did not really worry the rest of the world. Only the Poles were alarmed by it.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Hans-Dietrich Genscher were tactless enough to meet in the very place where the Wehrmacht and the Red Army had organised their victory parade in the autumn of 1939 — a shameful horriblood-at-arms.

People will say the Poles' fears, although understandable, are exaggerated; that Germany has re-appeared; it has changed. It can equal the best when it comes to democracy. The Germans are no longer a threat so, for goodness sake, let us not exaggerate the importance of that ministerial meeting and other tactless blunders...

I wish I could share the feeling that we are now practically harmless. But when I weigh up the process of German unification, it re-arouses all my fears. It is frightening that the Mark has been elevated to the rank of sole redeemer, and worrying to see Germany rushing headlong towards superpowerdom without pausing for thought.

It is depressing that public opinion has suddenly become so single-minded, and terrifying to see how lightly the reservations of both parliaments have been tossed aside and how the first agree-

ment on unification came into force in a trice.

Overnight, hard-won democratic virtues were devalued. As the planned economy dies, the market economy is being elevated to an ideology. The way in which the chancellor has exercised his power seems to echo Bismarck — as if the Prussian aristocracy's politics of steel and blood had actually benefited the Germans and their neighbours.

The politics of the new Bismarck are bound to fail — nothing could be more blatantly obvious. Like any shady dealer, his horses are lame. Ignoring all criticisms and objections Chancellor Kohl and his minister of finance have socially downgraded 16 million Germans.

But how could an economy which long agonised between the Elbe and the Oder, resist West Germany's free market offer? A slump in agriculture, rising unemployment, empty coffers in town halls, investment delays and threatened economic and social chaos — something I predicted myself — are now all clearly in evidence.

Come now, the Germans are not all that dangerous. They have managed to get themselves into a unique mess! And they will have to pay for it for ever.

Even Karl Otto Pöhl, the defender of the West German currency, who expressed some doubts at first, finally accepted unification and now bears his share of responsibility for a political act that is both senseless and brutal.

Yet you cannot say that unification amounts to an error of

judgment. It would be more correct to call it a dreadful act of violence. The hasty introduction of the Mark — they call it "monetary union" — is turning more and more every day into a merciless manipulation of people who are helplessly exposed to crude capitalism. After decades of being numbered and brutalised by ideology, frustrated by the Communist economy with its system of rationing, but still hoping that West German currency will bring about a miracle, the East Germans are now victims of the cancer of capitalism which their Leninist jailors once held up before them.

But the cancer is not just the dehumanising violence of monetary union. It is also the imperious rigidity with which it has been set up, in defiance of any scruples.

Shouldn't they be asking themselves East of the Oder whether the West Germans are treating their compatriots like potential colonial subjects? If so, how will they treat the Poles of this world when they have put their finances in order start pounding at other borders with their Marks in hand?

How will Poland, crippled economically and with no big brother to come to its rescue, resist the expansionist appetite of this bulimic currency? And, what about the East Germans, condemned once again to poverty? Won't their disappointment or rage turn into unbridled hatred of the Poles?

Those who create social problems are sowing the seeds of hatred and, as everyone knows,

hatred seeks out the nearest victim.

So far the time being, I am simply saying that the Poles have new reasons — more and more new reasons — for fearing the Germans and that we Germans have reason to fear ourselves and our power of economic expansion.

I am not ruling out the possibility that other nations might have reason to fear themselves in the future. The outline of potential conflicts is already there. In a few years' time, the disintegration of the Soviet Union, together with traditional Russophobia and anti-Semitism, will create further opportunities for formidable hatred. For example, they will put what is left of East Prussia — i.e. the Kaliningrad region up for grabs. Poland and Lithuania already show signs of having their eye on it, and it is easy to see Germany joining in that particular potential conflict.

Of course, our salvation is called Europe, but the political reality harbours the chronic European disease every where: how will the west of the old continent be cured if, west of the Oder, German nationalism turns into anti-Polish feeling and if, in turn, Polish nationalism is stirred up by contact with Lithuania? Experience should have taught us that, all over the world, those who are socially deprived look to nationalism for support.

But let me return to the fears I have expressed about the future of Germany, those of the irrepressible expansionism of a state comprising 80 million inhabitants and the wilful desire to be com-

pletely free to assert itself.

I should add a warning about German susceptibilities. In doing so, I mean to exclude all threats of a military kind. There is no doubt that, like the Japanese, we have lost the taste for war. The desire for unity springs from another source, but one that is every bit as dangerous. It is essential not to lose sight of the fact that, intellectually speaking, there is a shift in the balance of forces to the right.

That which Jürgen Habermas summed up in the late 1960s as the concept of "constitutional patriotism" has been seriously weakened and left-wing liberal resistance to over-weening state control, economic corruption and latent nationalism are in retreat. To quote just two examples, Der Spiegel and Die Zeit have already begun to adapt to this new balance of forces. The editorials of Rudolf Augstein reverberate with national fervour, and his historical sensibility no longer confines itself to jokes. As for Dieter Greiner, who writes for Die Zeit in a debate with the East German writer, Christa Wolf, he rides himself of the permanent burden of Germany's past to the following words, "the struggle is finally over. Only now is the calamity which began in 1933 really coming to an end. A new future is beginning."

If, too, is talking like this, if there is no longer any defence, any radical democratic anti-thesis which can halt Germany's drive towards unity, then there is reason to fear the future Germany intellectually — The Guardian.

A dream landscape crafted by technicians

By Mercedes Sayagues

A wide, toothless smile splashed across his wrinkled face, Bahrour Ramadan brings a jog of cool water to the visitors taking photographs under the implacable sun. A bucket of juicy cactus figs from his own land follows.

Until two years ago, the stocky peasant could grow nothing on his 2.5 hectares of stoney hillside in Haffouz District in central Tunisia.

Bahrour Ramadan scraped a meagre living in Tunis, the capital, working as a night watchman in a factory. While his family — wife, eight children under 14, of whom two are blind, and elderly father, also blind, stayed behind. He saw little of his family.

Haffouz lies in a semi-desert of reddish rocks typical of central Tunisia. Little seems to grow on the worn-out slopes. Goats graze on patches of scraggy grass while Bedouin shepherds sit nearby, gazing over the ravines called wadis. Some of the poorest people in Tunisia live here.

Mr. Ramadan and his family, however, no longer live in dire poverty.

Thanks to an environmental project in the watershed of the Wadi Marguelli, Mr. Ramadan has returned to farm his land. With 100 olive and 160 almond trees planted, rows of cactus for fodder and fruit, a cow and a few chickens and sheep, the family is assured of a minimum level of wellbeing. Mr. Ramadan and his eldest son have also worked as labourers on the project, earning additional income and food provided by the World Food Programme.

The watershed management project in Haffouz is part of Tunisia's effort to save and manage its erratic rainfall. As violent rainstorms send water gushing through ravines and wadis, it washes down topsoil and chips away at the rocky walls. Finally, the muddy mixture collects as sedimentation in the dams near the city of Kairouan. As a result, erosion increases, the land cannot soak up enough water and an important amount of rainfall ends in the chotts, the unproductive saltflats in Tunisia's southern desert.

"We need to save water, decrease dedimentation and at the



Tunisian farmers prepare their highlands for the planting of trees (photo by Florita Botto-WFP)

same time improve the lives of peasants," says Rida Haj Salem, a technician with the Department for Water and Soil Conservation (CES), which oversees the project.

The project is restructuring the wadi and surrounding areas with an integrated approach that involves both people and the environment.

To halt erosion on the slopes, farmers are persuaded and helped to plant cacti, acacias and fruit trees, which boost their income while fixing the soils.

To stop water and soil runoff, small check dams and stone fences are built in strategic places.

To protect the banks of wadis from crumbling, the meanders are straightened so that the water will not hit them sideways.

To collect sedimentation before it reaches the dams, the wadis

are blocked in strategic places with a check dam. The runoff soil eventually fills it up and the land is levelled — gone are the jagged gullies, and the soil, aided by newly planted trees and bushes, readily absorbs the water.

At first glance arid Haffouz seems to preclude agriculture but as the road leads into the hills, the landscape changes. Acacias and cactus appear, then fruit trees. Women and children cluster around wells, waiting to fill water drums which they take to the fields in donkey-driven carts. Young boys carefully water almond and olive saplings.

The road twists among bare hills and a few isolated houses. Suddenly, an odd sight in the midst of this barren landscape, a blue lake appears festooned with green reeds and shrubs, and with ducks swimming placidly in the clear water. The temperature has

dropped at least five degrees centigrade and it is cool and pleasant. The landscape is not a gift of nature but of the technicians who created it.

Twelve lakes have been built in the region and four more are planned.

The small dams and fences stop rainwater from rushing through the ravines; instead, it collects in these artificial lakes. In two years with four major rains, one of the check dams, built over Mr. Ramadan's house, completely filled up with 6,000 cubic metres of sediment. Most of the water saved has gone to feed the blue lake hidden among the hills. So far, the lake has collected 600,000 cubic metres of runoff water. A system of canals and sluices regulates its level.

The lake has spun a new microclimate around it. — WFP Journal.

THE PROFESSIONALS
ALWAYS CHOOSE
THE RELIABLE

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT
FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR
SERVICES AND
DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS
CLEARANCE, TICKETS
AND, RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL: 604676 604696
P.O. BOX 7806
AMMAN

CROWN
INT'L EST.

packing, shipping,
forwarding, storing,
clearing, door-to-door
service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 604986, Fax: 600522
The 2225 BERNARD JO
P.O. BOX 529487
AMMAN JORDAN

EASTERN

PACKING
DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES
INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING
AIR & SEA FREIGHT

TEL: 621 775 FAX: 656 270
TLX: 23 023 POB: 815 308
AMMAN-JORDAN

STUDIO HAIG

Professional Quality in
1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at
our shop and get:-

• JUMBO photo
size 30% larger
• Free enlarge-
ment 20 x 30 cm

Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays
Bank, Phone: 604042
Swedish tel: 823891

Ricardo 22/6

Amman's
exclusive gift shop
Italian shoes,
leather goods,
perfumes, lighters,
watches, pens,
silverware, pens,
porcelain,
crystalware etc.

Shmeisani - Grindlays Bank Bldg.
Tel. 669 457

Saudi Real Estate
#1

Real Estate
Agency
In Town

Rental Dept.
Call Soha 687821/22

4 Rent & Sale
Many villas and apartments
are available for rent and
sale - furnished or unfur-
nished.

Also many lots of land are
available for sale.

For further details, please
call
Abdoun Real Estate
Tel. 610695, 610698,
Fax: 610520

For the best
for your
MONEY...
ADVERTISE
in the

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan

1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near
Alhijyah Girls School
Tables always available

Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 630668

PEKING RESTAURANT

AUTHENTIC
CHINESE
CUISINE

elegant
colorful atmosphere
moderate prices

Shmeisani Tel: 660250
(closed on Monday)

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk
Engineers' Housing
Estate, near Kilo
Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for
Lunch Friday only
Tel: 618214
Come and taste our
specialties
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30
p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

Milano RESTAURANT

Best Traditional Italian Pizzas
Selection of the most delicious
& favorite Sandwiches

Shmeisani - Fr. 12 Noon - 3:30,
Fr. 6pm - Midnight
For Take Away Call
680 670

LOBBY LOUNGE

THE REGENCY HOTEL

ENTERTAINMENT

The First Class Hotel in
Amman that has a
Kitchenette in every
room...

DAROTEL
اروتيل

Amman - Tel. 668193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTL JO
Ideal Residence For
Expatriates and
Businessmen

Jordan Times

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

Rush reaches scoring milestone in League Cup night of goals

LONDON (R) — Ian Rush topped 250 goals for Liverpool when he scored a hat-trick at third division Crewe.

The first division champions eased through their second round second leg English Football League Cup tie 4-1 for a 9-2 aggregate.

Rush reached the milestone in the 49th minute when he headed in John Barnes's cross for his second goal of high-scoring night and his fourth in the two legs.

Rush caught Crewe napping with his opening goal in the 18th minute. Goalkeeper Deau Greygoose tried to play a goal kick short to defender Dale Jasper and Rush mipped in to score.

Steve Staunton crashed in the second goal for Liverpool from 35 metres in the 41st minute after Greygoose had charged out of his area to head the ball away from Barnes.

Rush completed his hat-trick when he swept in Staunton's cross in the 74th minute.

Graham Sharp also grabbed three goals as Everton notched an 11-0 aggregate victory over Wrexham, with a 6-0 second leg win.

Sharp gave Everton a ninth minute lead and added his second after 21 minutes. Tony Cottee added a third two minutes before half time, with Neil McDonald, John Ebbrell and Sharp completing the scoring.

Armed's Perry Groves netted twice in the first 25 minutes as the London side beat third division Chester 5-0 for a 6-0 aggregate.

Alan Smith made it 3-0 just before halftime and Captain Tony Adams and Paul Merson added second half goals.

Teenager Nicky Banger scored a hat-trick on his debut as Southampton crushed fourth division Rochdale 3-0.

Already 5-0 up from the first leg, Southampton took control when Banger, 19, scored his first goal after 30 minutes. He added his second two minutes later and completed his hat-trick 10 minutes into the second half.

A mistake by Northern Ireland defender Gerry Taggart spoiled second division Barnsley's dreams of upsetting Aston Villa.

Villa, holding a 1-0 lead from the first leg, secured their place in Wednesday's third round draw when winger Tony Daley scored his third goal of the season in the 19th minute for a 2-0 aggregate win.

Taggart, under pressure, hit a weak back-pass towards goalkeeper Clive Baker which Daley intercepted to score.

Meanwhile a spectacular soccer throw-in which involves the player doing a handstand and a somersault and then propelling the ball 60 metres has been given official blessing.

The startling technique has been perfected by Chazey Khan, a 19-year-old Ugandan winger.

In one continuous motion, he runs up towards the touchline, goes into a handstand with his hands on the ball and then com-

pletes a somersault, flipping up immediately and releasing the ball. With the added momentum travels huge distances.

Khan plays for Stafford Rangers, a mid-table club in the Conference League whose champions gain automatic promotion each year to the English fourth division.

Khan's throws regularly cause gasps of astonishment from spectators and players.

But referees have been puzzling over whether they are legal.

But David Barber, a spokesman for the English Football Association (F.A.), said Tuesday: "FIFA (world soccer's governing body) have told us provided it meets all the other legal criteria of taking a throw-in, such as the ball being thrown from behind and over the head, it is quite legitimate."

Stafford have even received a request from a company to buy filming rights of Khan's throws.

Khan saw a South American doing the throw on television about three years ago and has been practising since.

For the last two games, however, he has been unable to use the ploy.

The opponents' grounds have been so small that there has not been enough room for his run-up.



Ian Rush

Barcelona announces programme for 1992 Olympics

MADRID (R) — The Barcelona Olympic Organising Committee (COOB) Wednesday announced the complete programme for the 1992 games, avoiding the artificial timetable imposed on athletes four years ago in Seoul by U.S. television.

The Seoul Olympic Organising Committee were heavily criticised for staging many events around midday for the benefit of prime-time American viewers and the athletes' interests are likely to be better served in Barcelona.

Manuel Fonseca, COOB director general of sports, told a news conference in Madrid the organisers had tried to produce a balanced programme which would suit competitors and spectators and which would also fit in with a traditional Spanish timetable for sports events.

"We wanted to fix a programme which would catch and hold the interest of spectators from the first day," Fonseca said.

"We have also done our best to ensure that people who habitually compete in the afternoon or evening are not asked to do so early in the morning."

The programme takes full account of the impact of the hot Spanish summer.

Star events of the athletics programme such as the men's 100 metres and 1,500 metres will be staged around eight p.m. local,

when the worst heat of the day should be over.

The games, which include 257 events in 25 sports over 15 days of competition, will run from Saturday, July 25, to Sunday, Aug. 9, in and around the Catalan capital.

Most gold medals will be decided on the two weekends covered by games competition to attract the greatest possible number of spectators, Fonseca said.

"I think we have achieved a good distribution of the finals throughout the 15 days of competition. On the penultimate day we will stage nine finals, against 15 on the same day in Seoul."

COOB's discussions on the timetable with world media, including the American TV network NBC which will cover the games for the massive U.S. market, had been very harmonious, Fonseca said. "There has been absolutely no trauma."

He said the committee had

tried to cater for media deadlines by planning that 191 of the 257 gold medals would be won before eight p.m.

The programme, which took two years to prepare, was approved at last month's meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Tokyo.

There will be 20 more gold medals at stake than in the Seoul Olympics and 62 more than at the Munich Games of 1972.

Only the timetable of the soccer tournament, the longest-running competition, has yet to be finalised.

Fonseca said GOOB had offered the International Football Federation (FIFA) two alternatives — to play the first match the day before the opening ceremony or to start the competition on July 26 and push the whole football programme back by one day. A decision is expected later this month.

In boxing, the main change

from competition in Seoul is that only one ring will be used.

Fonseca said the International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) had agreed to this because of confusion caused by using two rings in Seoul, where some boxers heard the bell in the neighbouring ring and dropped their guard thinking a round was over.

Barcelona will stage two new Olympic sports, badminton and baseball, which were included as demonstration sports in the last games in Seoul in 1988. The three exhibition sports this time will be the traditional Spanish game of Pelota (jai-alai), roller hockey and taekwondo.

COOB is planning to stage a series of international competitions in many Olympic sports in the second half of 1991 as trial runs for the organisation of the Olympics.

Berlin launches bid for 2000 Olympics

BERLIN (AP) — Berlin's united government has launched its bid to the 2000 Olympic Games, with plans to have all venues within a 10-kilometre radius around the Brandenburg Gate.

"Berlin, that for so many years was a symbol of division, is now the symbol of peaceful reunifica-

tion and the non-violent solution of global conflicts," Mayor Walter Momper said in announcing the previously expected bid.

"2000 is a magic number that will fire up the imagination of many people," Momper said.

The bid has to be accepted by the National Olympic Committee

(NOC) before it can be presented to the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

Although several other German cities have expressed interest in staging the 2000 summer games, they have said they will support Berlin's bid. The NOC also supports Berlin.

Sabatini beats Menning in European indoors tennis

ZURICH, Switzerland (AP) — Second-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina swept past German qualifier Stefli Menning 6-2, 6-1 in the first round of the \$350,000 European indoors tennis tournament.

In other first-round matches, fourth seed Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia ousted Britain's Jo Durie 6-4, 6-0.

Mercedes Paz of Argentina defeated Julie Halard of France 6-4, 4-6, 7-6 (8-6).

Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, the no. 5 seed and ranked 13th worldwide, needed only 47 minutes to oust Italy's Linda Ferrando 6-2, 6-2.

Seventh-seeded Nathalie Tauziat of France overcame a slow start to beat Rachel McQuillan of Australia 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-1.

Austria's Judith Wiesner defeated Cathy Caverzasio of Italy, 2-6, 6-2, 6-0 and also advanced to the second round.

In other first-round matches, Claudia Porwik of Germany



Gabriela Sabatini

ousted Julia Salmikova of the Soviet Union 6-2, 6-2. Dinky van Rensburg of South Africa beat Nathalie Herremann of France, 7-6 (9-7), 5-7, 6-4. France's Nathalie Guerin won against compatriot Catherine Suire 6-1, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2).

Edberg, Becker and Lendl win in Tokyo tournament

TOKYO (AP) — Top seeds Stefan Edberg, Boris Becker and Ivan Lendl won their second round matches Wednesday but Becker had to battle the booming serve of a Japanese qualifier in the \$1-million Seiko Super Tennis Tournament.

Edberg, from Sweden, the world's no. 1-ranked player, beat Australian Todd Woodbridge 6-3, 6-1.

Becker of Germany, no. 2 in the world, defeated Japanese qualifier Ryuso Tsujino 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), despite Tsujino's nine aces. Lendl, from Czechoslovakia, ranked third in the world, downed Australian Mark Woodforde 6-2, 7-6 (11-9).

In the day's only upset, American qualifier Brian Garrow, of Los Altos Hills, California, beat eighth-seeded Richard Fromberg of Australia 3-6, 7-6 (9-7) on the fast artificial surface at the Tokyo

Metropolitan Gymnasium. Edberg broke service in the first game and twice more in the first set, against one service break by the 19-year-old Woodbridge.

Woodbridge won his only game in the second set on a service break, but Edberg closed out the match with four consecutive service winners.

Edberg, playing for the first time in Japan since rising to the world's no. 1 ranking, said, "I will be interesting to see how long I can stay in the top position."

Becker, who beat Edberg and won the Australian Indoor Tennis Championships last week, broke the 21-year-old Tsujino in the first game, but never again in the match before nearly 6,800 Japanese spectators.

"His (Tsujino's) serves extremely good. He served better than me today. It was definitely a total surprise for me," Becker said.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY OCTOBER 12, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a very good day to examine spiritual or religious options and to later devise a much more satisfactory procedure for yourself and your future. Think radiant dynamic health.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Make a big point this day of making up your mind what you yourself desire in the days ahead and then marshal your forces firmly to gain such.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Consulting with a new expert early brings answers best adapted to your needs, then later you can be with good friends who will aid in your progress.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Seek out a mentally brilliant friend and get support for a new aim then you will be able to spend tonight studying factors requiring your expertise.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You can woo anyone of influence in the public eye early, after which you can join a fascinating group of your friends for recreation.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Be quickly off to that new interest for it to operate in your behalf, then you will be able to make it operate as well towards your public success.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) A good morning for you to attend to invoices and other business matters then later you will be able to get into a new project that intrigues you.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) The morning is fine for encouraging intimacy with an outside highly placed person, then you can show reason for cultivating to both your benefit.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Now you find work advances swiftly through a new enthusiasm while later you can persuade a usually recalcitrant partner to go along with your views.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) A wonderful time to arrange your entertainment calendar for future events after which you can get into your projects and get a great deal done.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Home harmony can be increased by a private talk with vital members, then you can be off to the amusements that bring you much joy.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) The day begins with a fine chance for you to be more productive, then make a point to look over your residence for ways to improve conditions there.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Start the day by making arrangements to do what will increase your income, then you will be able to get a close companion's assistance in doing just what.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH
© 1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

SPOT THE SAFE LINE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ 6

♥ 9 8 5 4 2

♦ A 5

♣ A 9 4 3 2

EAST

♠ Q 8 2

♥ K 7 6

♦ K 1 4

♣ 10 9 8 6 3

SOUTH

♠ A K J 10 7 5 3

♥ A Q 10

♦ Q 7 2

♣ Void

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

When looking at a bridge hand, you sometimes can't see the forest for the trees. The winning line here is by no means difficult to find, yet a distressing number of good players overlooked it completely.

The auction was simple enough. South's jump to four spades said little about the hand, other than that it contained a self-sufficient spade suit and enough playing strength to offer hope for game opposite the right minimum response.

Most declarers elected to win the

club lead to dummy, discarding a diamond and leading a heart to the ten. When that finesse lost, they eventually tried to drop the queen of trumps, then got back to dummy with a diamond to take a second heart finesse. Same result. Down one, since declarer still had to concede a diamond.

By now, we expect that most of our readers have found the way home. Actually, all you need is a 3-2 trump split and no evil breaks in the other suits; and if trumps are 4-1, there are still chances.

Declarer should discard a heart on the ace of clubs, then lead a low diamond toward the queen! If East has the king, declarer cannot lose more than one spade, one heart and one diamond. If the queen of diamonds loses to West's king, that defender must either allow declarer to ruff his remaining diamond on the board or else lead a trump away from his queen-trump, sacrificing the defenders' trump trick.

What if trumps break 4-1 and West can thwart the diamond ruff by returning a trump? Declarer will learn the distribution soon enough and still has the ace of diamonds in dummy as an entry for the heart finesse.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY OCTOBER 11, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You will be able to sit down with those you like and need to have personal dealings with to reach some new workable arrangement that is fair for all concerned.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Keep away from an angered family member and you will be able to put into motion some very personal activities that mean a great deal to you.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) A message that criticizes you can cause you to neglect some private means now at your fingertips to put your quiet ambitions across.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Eschew a financial worry that threatens to depress you and go after those longings for a new nature that means much to you and you will gain them.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Conquer that feeling today that you are being put upon and get out in the world and enjoy conditions that appeal to you in public.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Forget a private anxiety that is upsetting your good humor and be off and away to new and interesting places where you can enlarge your views.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) A clutching friend can keep you from attending to some promises made to your attachment if

you allow so remove yourself from the influence.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) If you are around a complaining bigwig you become the whipping boy so avoid and get off with a brilliant associate and learn much from that person.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Don't go off on a tangent to an outworn condition but get into the various daily activities that take your time and you can make a great success of them.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Business matters from the past that have dragged out should be further put off while you look into new, modern ways to enjoy yourself.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Step aside from a sharp tongued person who is trying to put you behind the eight ball and spend your extra hours with members of your family.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Don't respond to an associate who is upset and would take it out on you but be with outside associates with the same interests as your own.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You want to have a fun time today but that's the last thing you should do for your benefit by concentrating upon building up your assets.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"When Stanley is watching a game it's hard to get his attention."

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles; one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KIMPS

PLEEX

CATCEN

PENMAD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O!"

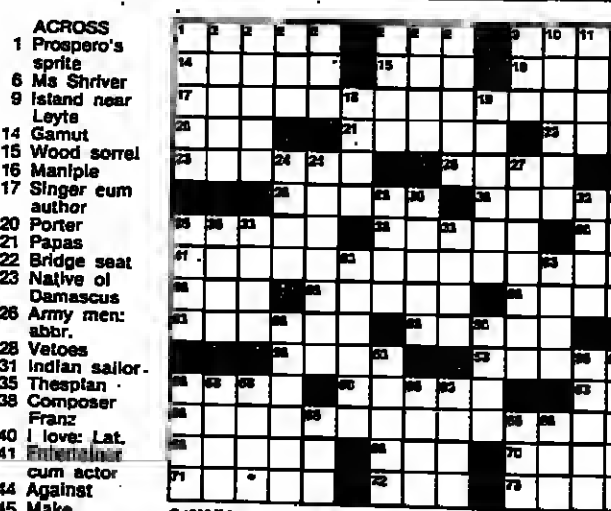
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SUAVE BOUGH GENTLE CROTCH

Answer: A person who leaves too much to chance hasn't GOT A CHANCE

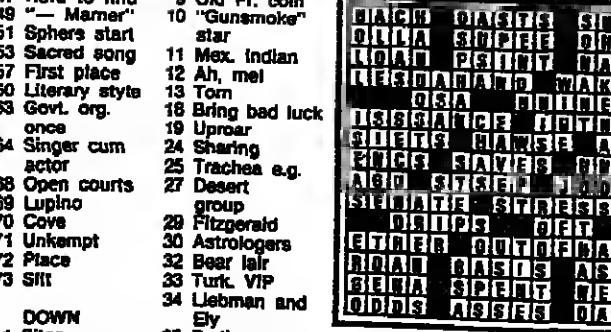
THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothea E. Shipp



© 1990 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



50 Ballads

52 Ingredient of perfume

54 Reference for card games

55 Swims

56 Trading places

57 Epochs

58 Palm fruit

59 "Jane" Shoppe

62 Shipshape

65 Blatant fodder

66 Puppeteer

67 Yoko

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Silver bullion price falls to 13-year low

LONDON (R) — Silver, the Cinderella of the bullion markets, fell to a 13-year low in London trading Wednesday, dragged down by a decline in other precious metals, dealers said.

It traded down to 462 cents an ounce, its lowest since September 1977 and compared with Tuesday's close of 468 cents.

Dealers said the drop was caused by gold, which weakened with latest surge in oil prices. Gold has recently tracked the oil price up and down but it fell overnight despite oil hitting new contract highs.

"Gold is in the driving seat but silver is not very attractive to investors anyway at present," said an analyst with a large bullion dealing company in London.

"Silver has been fairly dead in the water...it is too industrial a metal," he said. Silver is widely used by the photographic industry, as well as in electricals and jewellery.

Prospects for metals used in industry have been dampened by relatively high world interest rates that have been enforced to stunt consumer demand, hitting corporate profits.

Some analysts even question whether silver should still be called a precious metal as it is weighed down by the fact there is a chronic oversupply.

Last year, production of silver was 16,613 tonnes, exceeding demand by 1,264 tonnes, according to figures from brokers Shearson Lehman Brothers International.

Gold opened in London at \$391.55 an ounce against a previous close of \$396.15.

Platinum, also losing its shine, was holding around \$5 an ounce lower at \$444.50 an ounce.

U.S. banking system needs change — report

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. banking industry needs fundamental changes, including scaling back federal regulation, to stay competitive with foreign financial institutions, according to a draft report from a House of Representatives banking committee task force.

"It is clear that the relative competitive position of U.S. banks has deteriorated significantly as the U.S. banking system has remained static in a changing world," the report, obtained by Reuters said.

Major Japanese banks are now the largest in the world, surpassing U.S. banks, which were on top a decade ago. Major U.S. banks are retrenching in foreign operations while Japanese banks are active in the United States.

Federal law forbids American banks from operating nationwide and grants them only limited power to buy or sell securities or offer other financial services.

Bank are also regulated by several federal and state agencies including the Federal Reserve Board, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp and the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report said U.S. bank regulatory and supervision structure was unnecessarily complicated compared to other countries.

"There appears to be little doubt that repeal of the securities restrictions imposed on U.S. banks would enhance the competitiveness of U.S. banks globally," it said.

The need exists to impose a substantially more efficient, and less costly, system of regulation and supervision on our banking system," the draft report said. A final version is expected to be issued later.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES			
Wednesday, October 10, 1990			
Central Bank official rates			
	Buy	Sell	
U.S. dollar	651.0	655.0	
Pound Sterling	1278.5	1286.2	
Deutsche mark	427.7	430.3	
Swiss franc	510.2	513.3	
French franc			127.8
Japanese yen (for 100)			496.3
Dutch guilder			379.4
Swedish crown			115.7
Italian lira (for 100)			57.1
Belgian franc (for 10)			207.5

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES			
Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.			
One Sterling	1.967080	U.S. dollar	1.1490/1500
One U.S. dollar	1.527075	Canadian dollar	1.527075
	1.722030	Deutsche mark	1.722030
	1.27902800	Dutch guilders	1.27902800
	31.36/41	Swiss francs	31.36/41
	5.101060	Belgian francs	5.101060
	1143/1144	French francs	1143/1144
	130.30/40	Italian lire	130.30/40
	5.6250/6300	Japanese yen	5.6250/6300
	5.900050	Swedish crowns	5.900050
	5.8075/8125	Norwegian crowns	5.8075/8125
	392.85/392.35	Danish crowns	392.85/392.35
One ounce of gold		U.S. dollars	
Volume 15	Number 4518		

IMF downgrades dollar, sterling and franc; upgrades yen, mark

WASHINGTON (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced Tuesday that it is downgrading the dollar, sterling and French franc, and upgrading Deutschmark and Japanese yen in setting the value of its own currency unit.

The IMF currency — Special Drawing Rights, or SDR — is set as a "basket" of the five currencies, with each of them weighted by its importance in a world trade.

Currently, 42 per cent of the value is the value of the dollar, 19 per cent the value of the mark, 15 per cent for the yen and 12 per cent each for the franc and the sterling. This proportion was set in 1986.

It is revised every five years. Beginning Jan. 1, the proportions will be 40 per cent for the dollar, 21 per cent for the mark, 17 per cent for the yen and 11 per cent each for the sterling and the franc.

The SDR is not printed in notes or stamped as coin and is not used in private trade. It exists only as a bookkeeping entry.

The fund issued SDRs to give member countries a reserve currency that they could use in addition to gold and dollars. The object was to make the member countries less dependent on the United States, which controls the number of dollars in the world, and on the Soviet Union and South Africa, the major sources of gold.

Some advocates of the SDR hoped that it would eventually replace gold and dollars in the world's reserves, thus making the fund into a world-wide central bank.

The fund now has 154 member countries.

SDRs are distributed in proportion to a country's contribution to the fund.

Governments of poorer countries have repeatedly asked for new issues to be made on the basis of need, but the United States has refused the requests.

Air Canada to cut staff and routes; sell headquarters

MONTREAL (R) — Air Canada, the country's largest airline, said Tuesday it would lay off 2,900 workers, sell its massive Montreal headquarters and suspend some international routes in an effort to cut costs.

As part of its restructuring programme, the airline also will cut its capital spending by \$70 million dollars next year, hoping to boost operating profits by 62 million dollars, Chairman Claude Taylor said.

"By lowering costs and restructuring now we should be well positioned to expand profitably in North America, Europe and Asia when growth returns," he said.

Taylor said the airline would lay off the 2,900 employees, 13 per cent of its workforce, by Jan. 31.

He said Air Canada would also suspend service to some international cities, including Singapore, Lisbon, Spain and Athens, saying the performance on those routes had been below expectations.

The airline planned to redeploy aircraft to stronger markets in Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland, and also wanted government permission to fly the lucrative routes to Japan.

The company said it would sell its Montreal headquarters, as well as three Boeing 747-400 aircraft scheduled for 1991 delivery and one McDonnell Douglas DC-8 freighter.

Prague negotiates oil supplies with Tehran

PRAGUE (R) — Czechoslovakia, scouring world markets to replace lost Soviet crude supplies, could get 400,000 tonnes of oil from Iran by the end of this year, the state news agency CTK reported from Tehran Wednesday.

A foreign trade ministry delegation currently visiting Iran is also discussing a long-term agreement under which Iran could supply at least five million tonnes of oil to Czechoslovakia a year, CTK said.

Ministry officials in Prague said they could not comment on the report until the delegation returned from Tehran.

Along with other countries in central and Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia has recently suffered severe cutbacks in Soviet oil deliveries on which it depends heavily.

The Soviet Union contracted to supply Czechoslovakia with 16.6 million tonnes this year, but has cut deliveries by up to a third.

The rising cost of oil on world markets because of the Gulf crisis has compounded the problem, leading Czechoslovakia to introduce a form of petrol rationing for motorists.

Sofia assails USSR

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's first non-communist president blamed the Soviet Union for his country's economic woes after four decades of Sofia marching in virtual union with Moscow's policies.

"The reason for our catastrophic situation is our close economic connection to the Soviet Union," President Zhelyu Zhelev told the Bulgarian opposition daily Demokrasiya.

"This was probably the biggest crime committed by the Bulgarian Communist Party and its leaders against the Bulgarian people," Zhelev added.

Bulgaria faces severe economic problems following recent drastic reductions in Soviet oil supplies and other raw materials on which Bulgaria is almost entirely dependent.

Other former Communist Bloc countries face similar, if less drastic problems, after the bloc's 40 years of isolation from the West and its almost exclusive economic ties with Moscow.

War nerves keep oil prices at ten-year highs

LONDON (R) — Fears of a Middle East war kept North Sea crude oil clocking 10-year highs Wednesday, with futures prices 60 cents above the record struck Tuesday.

"When the world believes the Gulf is closer to war the price shoots above \$40. It seems the threshold between a war scenario and a peace scenario is \$40," commented Nardine Ait-Laoussine of Geneva-based oil consultancy Nalco.

The November Brent contract on London's International Petroleum Exchange stood at a high of \$40.90 by 1340 GMT, 70 cents over Tuesday's peak.

In the physical market, November delivery Brent cargoes were quoted around \$41.05 and barrels for prompt delivery were at \$41.80, both about \$1 above where the U.S. market left them late Tuesday.

North Sea oil, however, is still some way off the all-time high of Nov. 17, 1979, when \$45 a barrel was paid for a cargo of Norwegian Ekofisk crude during the second oil shock that followed the Iranian revolution.

Traders said the market was holding above \$40 because it felt Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's threat of retribution for the killing of 21 Arabs by Israeli police Monday in Jerusalem had raised the stakes in the Middle East.

The rumour mill affected London money, equity and oil markets in morning trade with unsubstantiated talk that the United States had launched a strike on Iraqi forces in Kuwait. Oil prices put on 50 cents on the rumour before pulling back after an official U.S. denial.

"It's potential peace against potential war and pretty wild movements in between. Nervousness has become the norm," said Marie Broggers, a trader with Lehman Brothers International in London.

Taking a view of the market beyond two days holds enormous risks, traders said.

"There are not many sellers out there, and in the current atmosphere \$45 may not be as far away as some people think," said one futures trader in London.

"But, a downturn in prices could mean tomorrow, changes in perception about the Gulf happen that quickly," the trader said.

So far this week prices have moved pretty well in a straight line up, while at the start of last week they had run straight down

and on the Soviet Union and South Africa, the major sources of gold.

The Central Committee meeting mirrored widespread confusion about how to switch from decades of communism to a market economy, with the result that most responsibility for the decision is falling on President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The discussions apparently threw up doubts about the radical transition, with one speaker referring to the proposal as a "first-class funeral" for communism.

The Central Committee voted to support broadly the idea of a market economy but left it to Gorbachev to propose to parliament how it should be created, party deputy general secretary Vladimir Ivashko told a news conference.

He denied that the party had abdicated responsibility by refusing to endorse one of the proposals before parliament — a radical call for a 500-day switch to a market or a more cautious plan proposed by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov.

"It would be wrong in principle for the Communist Party Central Committee to act as though it were a branch of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and indulge in comparisons of one or the other programmes," Ivashko said.

"You know the president is to present soon a programme considering all opinions in the Soviet Union... it hasn't been presented yet, so there is no opportunity to discuss it for me or anyone else."

After days of rancorous debate over the country's economic and political future, the Soviet parliament last month also failed to choose between economist Stanislav Shatalin's radical 500-day plan for a market and the Ryzhkov programme.

Instead it asked Gorbachev to come up with a compromise sometime after mid-October. It also gave the president additional powers of decree effectively allowing him to order a switch to the market by himself.

Gorbachev has since used those powers to order industries and ministries to make up for lost production, and give enterprises freedom to set wholesale prices.

Meanwhile parliament in the sprawling Russian Federation has approved the Shatalin plan, to be put into action Nov. 1 on what the central Soviet parliament does.

The Central Committee meeting on the economy was a far cry from the old, pre-revolutionary days when it made decisions and the Soviet parliament rubber-stamped them.

The committee was meeting for the first time since it was elected at a party congress in July at

Soviet party leaders refuse to select reform programme

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party leadership has declined to take sides in a nationwide debate on economic reform, emerging from a two-day discussion without any recommendation for parliament, officials said Wednesday.

The Central Committee meeting mirrored widespread confusion about how to switch from decades of communism to a market economy, with the result that most responsibility for the decision is falling on President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The discussions apparently threw up doubts about the radical transition, with one speaker referring to the proposal as a "first-class funeral" for communism.

The Central Committee voted to support broadly the idea of a market economy but left it to Gorbachev to propose to parliament how it should be created, party deputy general secretary Vladimir Ivashko told a news conference.

He denied that the party had abdicated responsibility by refusing to endorse one of the proposals before parliament — a radical call for a 500-day switch to a market or a more cautious plan proposed by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov.

"It would be wrong in principle for the Communist Party Central Committee to act as though it were a branch of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and indulge in comparisons of one or the other programmes," Ivashko said.

"You know the president is to present soon a programme considering all opinions in the Soviet Union... it hasn't been presented yet, so there is no opportunity to discuss it for me or anyone else."

After days of rancorous debate over the country's economic and political future, the Soviet parliament last month also failed to choose between economist Stanislav Shatalin's radical 500-day plan for a market and the Ryzhkov programme.

Instead it asked Gorbachev to come up with a compromise sometime after mid-October. It also gave the president additional powers of decree effectively allowing him to order a switch to the market by himself.

Gorbachev has since used those powers to order industries and ministries to make up for lost production, and give enterprises freedom to set wholesale prices.

Meanwhile parliament in the sprawling Russian Federation has approved the Shatalin plan, to be put into action Nov. 1 on what the central Soviet parliament does.

The Central Committee meeting on the economy was a far cry from the old, pre-revolutionary days when it made decisions and the Soviet parliament rubber-stamped them.

The committee was meeting for the first time since it was elected at a party congress in July at

Saudis pass U.S. to become second largest oil producer

NEW YORK (R) — Saudi Arabia, seeking to help close the gap left by a trade embargo on Iraq and Kuwait, topped U.S. oil output last month to become the world's second largest producer behind the Soviet Union, a survey conducted by Reuters said.

The kingdom is already the world's top oil exporter.

Saudi Arabia pumped an estimated 7.52 million barrels per day in September, up from 5.8 million in August, the monthly Reuters survey showed.

By contrast, the United States produced an estimated 7.02 million barrels per day last month, according to its energy information administration.

Despite the boost in Saudi output, the Soviet Union remains the world's top oil producer. According to the Reuters survey, it produced about 11.53 million barrels per day in the second quarter.

Crude oil production in the United States has been steadily waning for some time. For the first six months of this year, the daily average was 7.3 million barrels per day, the lowest for 29 years.

The decline stems in part from older oil fields being pumped dry and also from environmental restrictions hampering development of new fields.

There has been heated debate in U.S. government circles over whether to permit more offshore oil drilling and to allow oil exploration in wilderness areas, notably in Alaska.

Environmentalists oppose such drilling, saying alternative fuels and conserving energy cause less damage.

Nonetheless, the U.S. oil industry has been stepping up its search for oil as prices flirt with 10-year highs of about \$40 a barrel.

Baker Hughes Inc., an oilfield services company, said Monday that the number of U.S. rigs drilling for oil and gas rose by 17 in the past week to 1,064.

Since Iraq invaded Kuwait, most oil-producing countries have been pumping more oil, spurred by the sharply higher prices and a need to fill the four million-plus barrels a day gap caused by the United Nations trade embargo.

French economy slowed even before Gulf crisis

PARIS (R) — The French economy was running out of steam even before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait sent oil prices soaring, government figures released Tuesday showed.

After expanding by 4.3 per cent in 1988 and 4.0 per cent in 1989, the economy expanded by just 0.6 per cent in the first quarter and 0.2 per cent between April and June, the national statistics institute (INSEE) said.

Second-quarter growth was 0.1 percentage point higher than INSEE estimated in a preliminary report Aug. 29 and economists expect brisker growth during the rest of the year.

"The impact of the price hikes to date has, for France, suggested a loss of momentum rather than a crisis," Alison Cottrell, an economist with Midland Montagu in London, said.

France, a major producer of nuclear energy, has a relatively low dependence on imported energy, which has helped to cushion the shock of dearer oil.

The crisis has nevertheless shaken business confidence and made consumers think twice before buying. The results are starting to show up in the economic data:

— An INSEE survey revealed business confidence was at the lowest level since 1985.

— French new car registrations fell 11.6 per cent last month, partly because buyers held back ahead of a reduction in value-added tax that had been announced for Sept. 15.

— Household demand for consumer goods in August picked up slightly from a weak July but was still well below June's level.

The downturn has also been evident in a string of lacklustre company results and increased provisions by banks for bad debts.

"Risks are going up and we're reacting prudently to those risks," said Jean-Yves Haberer, chairman of Credit Lyonnais.

TODAY AT

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

WHO FRAMED ROGER RABBIT

3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **NIJOUN** Tel: 675571

Michel Fifer, Mill Gibson and Kurt Russell in **TEQUILA SUNRISE**

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.
Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 p.m.

Cinema **RAINBOW** Tel: 625155

COMING TO AMERICA

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Cinema **PHILADELPHIA** Tel: 634144

Star of the Incredible Hulk series **CAGE**

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 699238

Mahmoud Abdul Aziz - Maail Zayed in **LADIES AND MADAMOISELLES**

Performances: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

ALCAZAR HOTEL

WINTER SPECIALS

Rates from as low as:

JD 6:000 per person with Cont. breakfast (sharing twin bedroom)

Set meals from JD 1.500

Learn to dive or just "Discover Scuba"

Learn about the Marine life of Aqaba diving, snorkelling or with a visit to the Marine Science Station Aquarium.

Discover the desert trips and camp-outs.

Please contact us for more information and reservations:

P.O.Box 392 Aqaba - Jordan, Tlx 62242 CAZAR JO

Tel. 962-3-314131/2, Fax 962-3-314133

Attractive transportation offers to all Journalists, Embassies, and organizations.

Car with English speaking driver service is available to the following destinations:

TO	JD
— To and back to Rawashed (full day)	50.000
— To and back to Aqaba (full day)	30.000
— To and back to Petra (full day)	35.000
— Amman (full day)	25.000
— Jerash - half day	15.000
— Dead Sea - half day	18.000
— Machabeh/Nebo - half day	15.000
— To Beirige one day	12.000
— To Aqaba and back (full day)	30.000

For further information and reservation, please contact

Grand Palace Taxi tel: 627679

Tyche Hotel Taxi tel: 622622

Under the patronage of

H. E. Eng. Ali Suhaimat

Mayor of Greater Amman

ORFALI BOOKSHOP in coordination with Alia Art Gallery, Jordanian Plastic Art Association & Orfali Art Gallery of Baghdad

Exhibition funds will be donated to the children of Iraq and Palestine

Public invitation

Requests the pleasure of your company at the opening of the art exhibition at

Alia Art Gallery

Amman - 1st Circle

On Thursday October 11th, 1990 at 6:00 p.m.

The exhibition will last till Oct. 18th, 1990.

Indian caste protest turns into catastrophe; 47 burnt to death

HYDERABAD, India (Agencies) — A protest in India's bitter row over jobs for lower-caste Hindus turned into catastrophe when 47 people burned to death in a railway carriage near the southern city of Hyderabad, police said Wednesday.

There were conflicting reports about what exactly happened inside the carriage Tuesday night, when about 15 Maoists of the People's War Group (PWG) set fire to it.

The government of Andhra Pradesh, whose capital is Hyderabad, announced a judicial inquiry into the blaze.

Police, who earlier said more than 60 people had died, quoted survivors as saying the Maoists poured kerosene on the floor, pulled the alarm chain, told the more than 100 passengers to get off quickly, then set fire to the carriage.

But five of the six doors were locked, there was a stampede for the open door and most people inside were trapped, they said. Many managed to jump out, 14 with serious burns.

Some survivors, however, said the alarm chain was not pulled nor did they hear the order to jump out.

"They shouted slogans and said they were going to burn the train. Then they splashed kerosene over everything, set it on fire and

jumped off," said Hanifa Begum, who said her two children were killed in the blaze.

"They said don't worry, no harm would come to us. They went around locking the doors and then the fire started. It was all over in a few minutes," said a woman who gave her name only as Mahboobi.

"I didn't hear anyone telling us to get off before the fire started and I didn't see anyone pull the alarm chain."

However, a senior railway official in New Delhi told Reuters five of the six doors were locked as a routine method of preventing people from travelling without tickets.

The official, Manoj Kumar Mishra, said the doors could only be opened by railway staff.

The Maoists told passengers they were setting fire to the train in a protest in support of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh's plan to increase the number of government jobs reserved for lower-caste Hindus from 22.5 per cent to nearly half.

They distributed leaflets calling for a total strike Wednesday in Andhra Pradesh in support of the plan.

The PWG is strong in Andhra Pradesh and in some areas runs parallel administrations. It frequently kidnaps government offi-

cial hut rarely harms ordinary people, following Maoist guerrilla precepts.

Most protesters have opposed the job plan since it was announced on Aug. 7, led by upper-caste students fearing exclusion from much sought after government positions.

More than 80 people have died in the protests and nearly 100 students have attempted suicide by fire, poison for hanging. More than 40 have died.

Two more tried self-immolation Wednesday. Rakesh Kashyap, 14, set himself alight in the middle of Delhi and Ajay Sharma, 13, did the same near Dharmasala in Himachal Pradesh state, where a 17-year-old schoolgirl swallowed poison.

All three were reported to be critically ill in hospital. Dharmasala, the adopted home of exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, who won the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize, was reported under curfew Wednesday.

Domestic news agencies said the army was sent into the town to enforce the curfew after widespread violent protests Tuesday night.

Meanwhile the human rights group Amnesty International Wednesday urged India to curb abuses of special powers which permit security forces to shoot to

kill on sight and to arrest people arbitrarily.

"Soldiers appear to believe they can beat, kill and torture young or old without fear of punishment. The (Indian) government must send a clear message that this will not be tolerated," said an Amnesty statement. It accompanied a 73-page report detailing arbitrary arrests and torture of hundreds of people in and around Oinam village in the northeast state of Manipur in 1987.

The report, based on eyewitness accounts, said dozens of children were among those tortured in and around Oinam in 1987.

It said villagers were beaten, given electric shocks, burned with cigarettes or hung upside down.

After armed secessionists of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland killed nine soldiers in an attack on an Assam rifles' outpost in July, the Assam rifles launched a counterinsurgency campaign named Operation Bluebird, Amnesty said.

The Indian state of Nagaland borders Manipur to the north.

Security forces in Manipur still retain special anti-insurrection powers then granted, and abuses in Manipur continue, said the independent London-based group.

Soviet parliament approves nuclear test treaties

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet legislature Tuesday followed the lead of the U.S. Senate by unanimously adopting limits on nuclear weapons testing embodied in two treaties from the 1970s.

And the Supreme Soviet went beyond the U.S. Senate, appealing to parliaments around the world to ban nuclear testing and repeating the Kremlin proposal for "global nuclear disarmament."

The significance of the treaties has waned since the 1970s. Today, the superpowers are preparing to seal one pact to cut their nuclear arsenals and another to scale back conventional forces in Europe.

Additionally, environmental protests might force the Soviets to unilaterally suspend nuclear testing. Monday, KGB border guards boarded a Greenpeace vessel in the Arctic after it dispatched environmentalists to go ashore to a nuclear test site.

Earlier this year, public pressure forced the Soviet government to suspend testing at its main site, Semipalatinsk, in Kazakhstan.

Maj. Gen. Anatoly Koltunov, a member of the parliament of the Russian Federation, the largest Soviet republic, demanded Tuesday that authorities investigate plans to test nuclear devices at Novaya Zemlya, the independent news agency Interfax reported.

In the Kremlin Tuesday, Soviet lawmakers voted 347-0 with nine abstentions, to approve the 1974 threshold test ban treaty, which limits weapons tests to 150 kilotons, and the 1976 peaceful nuclear explosions treaty, which places the same limits on explosions for engineering purposes.

Adoption of the treaties was slowed because former President Jimmy Carter wanted a more sweeping ban on testing, and his successor, former President Ronald Reagan, did not believe the technology existed to verify compliance.

U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev cleared the way for ratification at their last summit by agreeing to a new set of verification rules.

Supporters say the new verification measures are likely to set important precedents for further reducing or banning nuclear tests.

In approving the treaties, the Soviet parliament asked its international and national security committees to review questions stemming from four reservations that the Senate attached to the pact.

A U.S. Senate aide, contacted in Washington, said that "none of the reservations was serious enough for the Soviets to really care about."

70 killed, 5,000 missing in Bay of Bengal storm

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — More than 70 fishermen have been killed and more than 5,000 were missing in the Bay of Bengal Wednesday as a storm lashed the coast of Bangladesh for the third day, newspapers reported.

The Bengali-language daily Sangram reported that 350 boats and trawlers had failed to return to port since the storm broke Monday.

Sangram quoted the president of a fishermen's association, Kahir Ahmad Sowdagar, as saying he saw 50 to 60 bodies floating in the bay 95 kilometres off shore Tuesday.

The newspaper Dainik Bangla said at least 70 fishermen were killed.

Sowdagar said more than 100 fishermen were rescued by boats carrying relief goods to the affected areas, but he feared the death toll would rise.

A senior official at the seaside resort of Cox's Bazar 300 kilometres southeast of Dhaka, said organised search operations were being delayed by the weather.

The official, speaking by telephone on condition of anonymity, said hundreds of fishermen were already out in the sea looking for their kinsmen.

He said speed boats and small launches were ready to start the search as soon as the weather eased.

Swedish Academy prepares to award literature prize

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP) — The Swedish Academy, depleted by the resignation of three members and under fire for some of its past selections, will announce the Nobel Prize in Literature Thursday.

The academy has refused to accept last year's resignations of Lars Gyllenstein, Kerstin Ekman and Werner Aspenstrom, saying members are named for life, and academy prestige would be shattered if anyone were allowed to resign.

None of the three took part in this year's deliberations, and it is unclear whether their presence would have changed the decision.

Gyllenstein, 69, who had been with the 18-member academy for 23 years, and Ms. Ekman, at 57 its youngest member, quit to protest the organisation's reaction to Iranian death threats against British author Salman Rushdie.

They said the academy's general statement, condemning censorship without referring specifically to Rushdie, was weak and politically motivated.

With them, the 204-year-old institution lost one of its most knowledgeable members and one of only two women.

Aspenstrom, 71, said his reasons for resigning were different, but indicated support for a stronger statement on the

Rushdie case.

"The Rushdie case was the last drop, but the crevice in trust had been deepening for some years," Gyllenstein said as the academy made its final decision on who will win the 4 million kronor (\$704,000) prize.

Meanwhile, a descendant of the Swedish inventor of dynamite said top achievers in pressing environmental causes soon will have their own version of the Nobel Prizes.

Claes Nobel, a Swedish-born resident of Milwaukee and a great-grand nephew of the founder of the Nobel prizes, unveiled plans Monday to create Earth Prizes for environmental accomplishments.

Nobel said the Earth Prizes will be in the "same tradition and in the same spirit" as the Nobel Prizes established by Alfred Nobel.

The environmental awards will not be affiliated with the Nobel Prizes, he said.

"Let us all be inspired by the fact that each of us may bring about a small change, and that all of us together can make an enormous difference," Nobel said.

He said seven Earth prizes will be awarded annually in each of two levels; one for grass roots activists, the other for heads of state, world leaders, corporations and organisations.

U.S. may try to open missions in Soviet republics

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States may try to open consulates in areas of the Soviet Union where strong independence movements have emerged and expects to have an office in Kiev within a few weeks, a State Department official said.

"This is an idea whose time has come," Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Seitz told a congressional committee.

"We're considering recognising that there are now centres that are taking on their own characteristics in the Soviet Union and that a presence there would be helpful and interesting from our point of

view," Seitz said.

Seitz said that no formal talks are under way to establish other consulate offices, but the idea has been raised.

Each office would likely result in a new Soviet consulate in an American city outside Washington. One is to be opened in New York when the Kiev office is approved, Seitz said.

The Soviets currently have an embassy in Washington, a consulate in San Francisco and a United Nations mission in New York. The United States has a Moscow embassy and a consulate in Leningrad.

Karachi police arrest Bhutto's husband

KARACHI (R) — Police Wednesday arrested Asif Ali Zardari, husband of ousted Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, a spokesman for Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) said.

Zardari was arrested in connection with a case involving extortion of money from a businessman, a police source said.

No further details were immediately available.

Bhutto swiftly denounced the arrest as "highly condemnable" and said the case had been "fabricated."

"The Pakistan People's Party is being terrorised from all sides," the party spokesman said.

Bhutto and her colleagues face

accusations of abuse of power during the PPP's 20 months in office. The party denies the charges.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Bhutto's government on Aug. 6, dissolved the National Assembly and ordered fresh elections on Oct. 24.

If the charges against Bhutto are upheld by special tribunals, she could be barred from contesting the elections.

Zardari, a businessman with a love of polo, has been a major target of official investigations since his wife was sacked.

He already faces charges under Pakistan's banking laws. It was not clear whether his arrest was

linked to those accusations.

Meanwhile, another round of special one-judge tribunals into corruption charges against Bhutto opened in her hometown of Karachi Wednesday amid tight security.

Dozens of police in riot gear encircled the Karachi high court but only a handful of supporters turned out after learning that the 37-year-old Bhutto would not be attending the tribunal.

Bhutto's Karachi hearing into two corruption charges was adjourned until Thursday. She is charged with allegedly hiring a high-paid consultant and selling cotton at far-below market value.

Socialist International grants full membership to two Baltic parties

NEW YORK (AP) — The Socialist International on Tuesday welcomed Democratic Socialists from the independence-minded Baltic republics back into its fold, granting full membership to the Lithuanian and Estonian parties.

Willy Brandt, the president of the worldwide Organisation of Democratic Socialist Parties, said the Latvian Party would also be granted full membership in the near future.

With the cold war over and the Berlin Wall crumbling, Democratic Socialists who worked underground behind the iron curtain joined their comrades for the first time at the Social International meeting, the first ever in the United States.

Recognition of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party and the Estonian Democratic Socialist Party does not imply that the Socialist International recognises

the Baltics as independent states, Brandt said.

"The Socialist International does not include states, it includes independent parties," he said.

Argentina's party, the radical Civic Union, was restored to full membership under its new leadership. It had been downgraded to guest status when the military ruled Argentina; the country returned to democratic civilian government in 1983.

The Socialists adopted resolutions and statements to:

— Denounce the "explosion of violence and the escalation of military repression" in Jerusalem Monday, in which 30 Palestinians were shot dead by Israeli security forces.

When asked if Israel's Labour Party and its United Workers Party approved of the statement, the organisation's vice president, Klaus Lindenberg, said: "It was

unanimously approved by all the members of the council."

— Demand Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait, and the release of all hostages held by Baghdad.

— Deplore political violence in Guatemala, and the violation of human rights there and in El Salvador.

— Recognise the election victory of Burma's National League for Democracy, and call on the country's military regime to hand over the government.

— Call for free and fair elections in Pakistan.

— Advocate more disarmament talks between the United States and Soviet Union, including a nuclear test ban and the destruction of chemical weapons.

— Ask the world's governments to increase social spending to alleviate poverty, and cut military spending.

COLUMN

Memorial service held for Lennon

LIVERPOOL, England (AP) — John Lennon's music rang out Tuesday to honour his memory in the city where he was born 30 years ago and where the Beatles got their start.

At a memorial service for the slain rock star on the site of the club where the group was discovered, Lennon's 71-year-old uncle, Charlie Lennon, sang his own tribute to Liverpool as 500 fans applauded.

A children's group offered a hymn, and local singer B.J. Lawson sang Lennon's hit, Imagine, as some fans wept at the service on the site of the Cavern Club, where a shopping mall now stands.

"Achievements cannot be measured in length of years," said the Rev. John Roberts of St. Peter's of Woolton, a church where the young Lennon attended a youth club. "John Lennon affected millions of people who never even heard him" in person, he said at the service.

Lennon would have been 30 Tuesday, had he not been shot and killed outside his New York City apartment building in 1980.

Animals blessed on St. Francis day

NEW YORK (AP) — An elephant, a camel, a llama and other creatures great and small marched through the bronze doors of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and down the church's centre aisle in honour of the feast of St. Francis. "St. Francis Day" belongs to the city and all its creatures and the animals bless us as much as we bless them," the very Rev. James Parks Morton, dean of the cathedral, said. "So, in the presence of these beautiful beasts, we will pray this year for ourselves: that we may have the wisdom and courage to be more faithful custodians of God's creation," he said. The procession also included a horse, a goat, a pig, an eagle and a chimpanzee.

Morton also blessed parishioners' pets and even a petrie dish containing algae and one-celled organisms. The feast of St. Francis is Oct. 4. The animal-blessing ceremonies are typically held on the nearest Sunday.

£1 million banknote sold for £23,000

LONDON (R) — A £1-million banknote, printed after World War II but no longer legal tender, was sold at auction Tuesday to a British coin dealer who snapped up the rare bill for a fraction of its face value. The banknote was used by Britain's treasury to record cash flow from the Marshall Aid Fund.

Musk ox at zoo may get artificial leg

TACOMA, Washington (AP) — Penguin the musk ox has already learned to manoeuvre a ceiling sling at Point Defiance Zoo since her left foreleg was amputated in September. A veterinarian now hopes infectious heal enough to allow her to become what perhaps the first musk ox in the world to receive an artificial leg.

But fitting a 300-pound (135-kilogramme) animal with a prosthesis can be tricky. "This is a unique, special animal at a unique, special zoo," said veterinarian Rick Williams. "This probably won't happen again for 100 years."

The 10-year-old musk ox fell one night in August and hurt her left leg, zoo authorities said. After the leg became infected, veterinarians were forced to amputate. The artificial leg will be fitted after the infectious heal.

Penguin, which means "little hill" in Aleut, was brought to the Tacoma zoo with five other musk oxen from Nunivik Island, Alaska, in 1981.

Oktoberfest visitors down record quantity of beer

MUNICH, Germany (R) — Newly free Eastern Germans and East Europeans swelled the crowds at Munich's annual Oktoberfest beer bash to a record. 6.7 million visitors, city officials said. An international crowd jammed onto beer tent benches to down 5.6 million one-litre mugs of foamy Bavarian brew, more than ever before, before the fest closed Sunday after 16 days spanning German unification. When everybody had left, officials discovered a final record — 300,000 stolen beer mugs.

DISCOVER THE WORLD FROM THE GATEWAY OF ROYAL JORDANIAN

Amman, a modern city 3,000 years old, has been the crossroads of civilizations for centuries. Today, it is still the gateway to both the western and eastern worlds.

Discover the world from Jordan, the home of Royal Jordanian. With a network spanning the globe from North America to the Far East, Royal Jordanian flies you to the world on the aircraft of tomorrow.

On your way to discovering the world, discover what a difference enjoyable travel on Royal Jordanian can be.

ROYAL JORDANIAN

